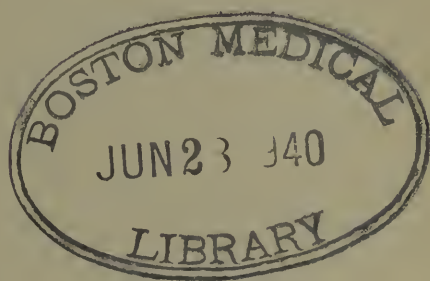


THE EUGENICAL NEWS



VOLUME VI
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VOL. VI.

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NO. 1

HEREDITY OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Abraham Lincoln had a combination of traits such as is found in most great men. He was industrious. He was excellent in meeting a situation. His humor disarmed opposition. He easily saw the weakness in his opponent's armor. He usually knew the best move to make in a difficult situation. Finally, he had "vision." In his debates with Douglas, which won him the Presidency, he waived immediate advantage to secure remote and greater aims. Though his handling of the Civil War had its inevitable mistakes the northern army proceeded under his steadfast guidance to certain victory. Whence came the elements of this mosaic? The environment of any fraternity may direct the development of its germs; but the germs themselves came through the gametes. What kind of gametes were they; what other performance has their germ plasm showed?

Lincoln had only one full sib—Sarah (b. 1807, died in childbed, 1828); of her personally we know nothing. She was only budding out (at 21 years) at her death. We turn to his mother, Nancy Hanks. She "is described as a beautiful girl with pleasing manners, slender and symmetrical form and above the ordinary height, a brunette with dark hair and soft hazel eyes and a high intellectual forehead." "She always wore a marked melancholic expression which fixed itself upon the memory of every one who knew or saw her." Herndon stated that Lincoln told him that his mother was highly intellectual by nature, had a strong memory, accurate judgment and was cool and heroic. She died at the age of 34 years when

Lincoln was 9 years old. Of her origin nothing is known certainly. According to Hay (Encycl. Brit.) she "is said to have been an illegitimate daughter of one Lucy Hanks." And findings of the present author do not encourage one to hope that this line of Lincoln's descent will ever be known. There is rather good evidence that at least one of Nancy Hanks' sisters had a number of illegitimate children even by more than one father; but the *mores* of frontier life then were not what they are today in our best cities.

If the maternal side shows no adequate source of Lincoln's traits of insight and far sight, how about the paternal side? This is the topic which Rev. W. E. Barton has discussed in his remarkable book. Lincoln's putative father, Thomas Lincoln, was the son of a prosperous Kentucky pioneer, but as a youngest son he was left to shift for himself. He became a carpenter, but was easy going, without ambition, slow to anger but a formidable adversary when his anger was aroused. He was strong, well-knit, sinewy and but little over medium height. "He was neither industrious, nor thrifty, was slow of movement and of thought; was fond of jokes and stories." Could this man have been Abraham Lincoln's father? The difficulty in affirming it has led to rumors that have developed into tales which have ascribed the paternity of Lincoln to Abraham Enlow, to George Brownfield, to Abraham Inlow, to Martin D. Hardin, to Abraham Enloe of North Carolina, to a foster son of Chief Justice Marshall, and to John C. Calhoun. The multiplicity of suggested fathers throws a priori doubt on any and Barton satisfactorily

disposes of all the stories. Who then was the father of Lincoln? So far as the evidence goes it must be confessed that the answer is Thomas Lincoln.

Genetically this is conceivable since sons inherit from both mother and father, and some of their traits exclusively from the mother. It seems probable that this remarkable mother carried most of Lincoln's superlative traits. With justice he said: "All that I am or hope to be I owe to my angel mother."

W. E. Barton, 1920. *The Paternity of Abraham Lincoln: Was he the son of Thomas Lincoln? An essay on the chastity of Nancy Hanks.* xiv + 414 pp.

BLOOD WILL TELL.

There has recently been published by the Carnegie Institution of Washington a book by Dr. Wilhelmine Key, until recently of the Eugenics Record Office and now of the Battle Creek Sanitarium. It is a study of a Pennsylvania family, of which the representatives showed diverse intelligence and self control. On the whole the mentally superior and better controlled married better than the morons and feeble-inhibited. Thus good strains and bad strains arose out of the same community; and the goodness of the good was not due merely to better environment; and the badness of the bad was not due merely to the worse environment. No, the better strains had better innate capacity for reacting to any favorable conditions that they met with, and the worse strains had a greater innate capacity for reacting to any unfavorable conditions that surrounded them. Thus from the same starting point lines diverged until they came to be socially far apart. For example, the following cousins are contrasted: IV 67 is ambitious and industrious; married a fairly energetic member of a family in the main well-to-do, successful in various professions in other

States. They have two children who are intelligent, with ability in music and decorative arts. They live together in a home that shows evidences of good taste and culture, in an eastern city. On the other hand: III 45 had no ability to figure; was never able to learn anything at school; could, however, perform simple tasks about the house. At 14 was scalded to death through her own carelessness. Her brother, III 46 was unable to understand figures; failed in school.

Compare again, these first cousins: V 227 was a sexually immoral woman and alcoholic and was divorced from her first husband because of her manner of life. She is very neurotic and quarrelsome. V 239 has always been a well-behaved boy, devoted to his mother and fond of school. Took normal training . . . was a member of the school band and orchestra; had charge of a boy's club in the middle west and is in charge of athletics in a Y. M. C. A.

The mother of V 227 was illiterate and ignorant in matters of general interest with a poor memory for figures and dates and only small calculating ability; she married a slipshod man of a strain that shows marked mental defect. Her sister, the mother of V 239, made good progress at school; was a woman of considerable energy, intelligence, and wit. She married a man who is the poorest member of an otherwise honest family. Her good qualities enabled her to marry into this fair family and they have prevailed in the offspring.

The study is thus made of a series of experiments in mating—and it constitutes a veritable demonstration (if any were needed!) of the indispensableness of good breeding; and the futility of trying to overcome by expensive and time-consuming euthenical treatments the limitations imposed by bad heredity.

CALIFORNIA BUREAU OF JUVENILE RESEARCH.

For some years the Whittier State School at Whittier, California, has maintained a department of research under the able management of Dr. J. Harold Williams. So efficient has the work of this department become that the state has authorized reorganization and increased facilities under the name of the California Bureau of Juvenile Research. The new institution will remain at Whittier in association with the State School and will occupy three of the buildings on the state property. These will provide accommodations for about 60 exceptional children, who will thus be under close observation and study. The work will include medical and psychological examinations, with field investigations of family histories and home environment. Field workers will be especially trained for this work and plans are under consideration for some form of affiliation with the Eugenics Record Office of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, whereby a more intensive study of the factors of heredity may be effected. In the past four years, since the Department of Research began the study of the family histories of the inmates of the school, more than 150 such studies have been prepared averaging four generations each. With the prospective field workers in training, it is hoped to secure a complete family history of every child who passes through the Bureau.

FLOW OF IMMIGRATION.

The tide of post-war immigration is rapidly rising, and at the present rate of increase will in a few months reach again the high mark of 1914. According to the *New York Herald* of December 2, the total arrivals thus far for the year 1920 numbered nearly

800,000, and that number will be surpassed by the end of the year. Most of the movement is from southern and eastern Europe. Italy, Greece, Czecho-Slovakia, and the Balkans are pouring the bulk of the stream into this country. Belgium, Poland, Lithuania and Finland furnish large numbers. Many are from Austria, but none is from Germany. A large proportion are defective and unfit for admission. In one day recently over 50 per cent. were detained at Ellis Island, most of whom will have to be sent back. The situation is alarming, and it is proposed to enact a bill in Congress to stop all immigration for one year in order to give the Government time to formulate more satisfactory laws for the restriction of immigration.

EUGENICS COMMITTEE OF NORWAY.

Officers and Directors of Eugenic Laboratories and Institutions who wish to come in contact with the Committee for Racehygiene of Norway, may address their letters to the chairman, Professor Dr. N. Wille, Kristiania Universitetets Botaniske Laboratorien, or to the secretary of the committee, Dr. Jon Alfred Mjoen, Wenderen Laboratorium b. Kristiania.

THE TUBERCULAR DIATHESIS.

Professor Karl Pearson, in the *Lancet* for October 30, discusses the "Hereditary Factor in Tuberculosis." "The main point made by Pearson is that the theory of an inherited resistance is not affected in any way by the well-known fact that isolated groups of mankind have little resistance to tuberculosis; it is rather what we should expect on the theory of evolution by natural selection with the transmission of hereditary character."

EUGENICAL NEWS.

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JANUARY, 1921.

ACCESSIONS TO ARCHIVES OF EUGENICS RECORD OFFICE.

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FIELD REPORTS:

Miss Bingham: description, 202.

Miss Earle: description, 18; charts, 6; individuals, 155.

Miss Lantz: description, 84; charts, 4; individuals, 217.

ASSOCIATION MEMBERS.

Born November 25, 1920, a daughter, Helen Upson, to Clifford F. and Ruth Moxcey Martin ('11), Woodbury, Connecticut.

Dr. A. H. Estabrook, of the Eugenics Record Office, addressed the Indiana Conference on Mental Hygiene at a meeting held at Indianapolis December 17. Dr. H. H. Goddard, director of the State Bureau of Juvenile Research, Columbus, Ohio, Dr. A. M. Barrett of the University of Michigan, and Dr. H. D. Singer, director of the Illinois State Psychopathic Institution, also spoke.

Dr. Wilhelmine E. Key, '12, writer and lecturer on the Race Betterment Foundation, was one of the workers in charge of the Race Betterment Exhibit of the Health and Sanitation Ex-

position recently held in Chicago. This exhibit was the most extensive ever featured for the purpose and consisted of charts, demonstrations and lectures, and was visited by thousands of people. She also gave the introductory address at a Eugenics Round Table held in connection with the Exposition. There have been requests for this exhibit from a number of cities including Springfield, Ill., and Toronto, Canada, and it promises to become an important factor in popular eugenic education.

STERILIZATION.

An article has been published in Social Hygiene for October on the subject of "Eugenical Sterilization in the United States," by Dr. Harry H. Laughlin, Asst. Director of the Eugenics Record Office. This article is an abstract of, perhaps one should say extract from, a much larger work which has been prepared by the author, and which is still in manuscript. The portions of the work which are included in this paper cover the subjects of analysis of the sterilization laws which have been enacted prior to January 1, 1920, in fifteen states; also the presentation of a model eugenical sterilization statute, and a brief discussion of the work that may be done by the Federal Government, especially in its relations to the regulation of immigration.

This paper will thus be found of great usefulness to persons interested in the legislative control of the propagation of defectives in the American population. It is suggestive of the great value there will be in the publication of the complete work, which is described by the editors of Social Hygiene as "an exhaustive and scholarly work on sterilization." The Eugenics Record Office has constant calls for the data collected in this book.

GUESSTIMATES.

A western doctor has written a book in which eugenics is frequently referred to; but he confounds eugenics and sex-hygiene. The author revives the "conservative estimate"—"guesstimate," Dr. Fulton has called it—that 60 per cent. of the men who reach 21 years of age become infected with a venereal disease before they are 30 years of age. He then adds: "Is not a statement of this nature enough to rouse thinking men and women to action?" In our opinion it is; and the appropriate first line of action would be to forbid the use of the mails to any publication that publishes the slander. Such ill-founded assertions have done much to scare young women away from marriage. Bad news travels swiftly. Only slowly does the word get around that of men between 21 and 30 years, draft examiners found in the north only 1 or 2 per cent. infected. The average for the whole country, including the greatly infected negroes and mulattoes, was about 5 per cent. Precisely this kind of book is that which, it is probable, will do more harm than good.

L. A. Stone: 1920. An Open Talk with Mothers and Fathers. Kansas City. Burton Publishing Co. 117 pp. \$1.00.

HÆMOPHILIA IN WOMEN.

Dr. C. Bucura has, according to *The Lancet* for July 3, collected 202 alleged cases of hæmophilia in women and has studied these cases critically. "The majority of the cases have presented some abnormal hæmorrhage of gynæcological origin and this has been accepted as a manifestation of true hæmophilia, though presenting none of the features which distinguish the disease in the male. Menstrual blood is deficient in some of the constituents of normal blood, so that normal men-

struation amounts to a local hæmophilia of the parts"; and abnormal hæmorrhage of this type does not justify the inclusion of such cases among true cases of hæmophilia. The only sure pathological test for true hæmophilia is "the measurement of the coagulation time of the blood in the general circulation during a period of hæmorrhage. Dr. Bucura (*Hämophilie beim Weibe*: Wein, Holder, 1920) concludes that no authentic cases of hæmophilia in a female has yet been recorded."

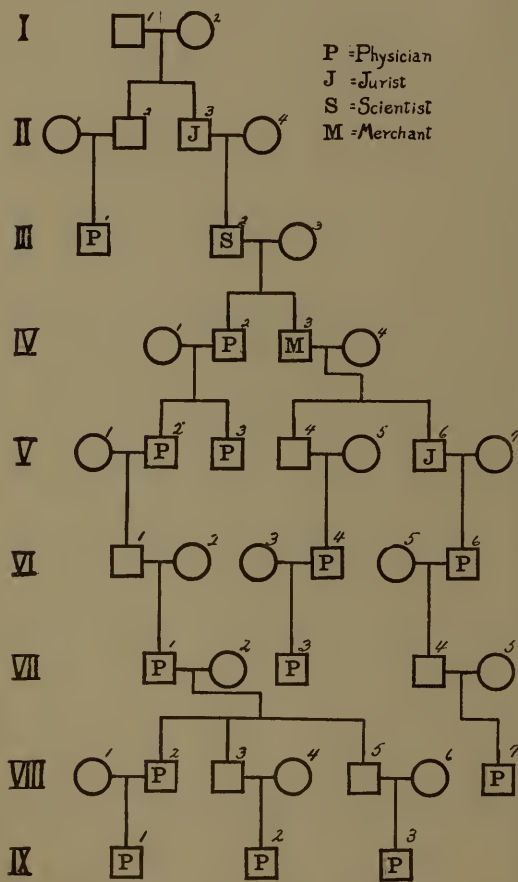
HEREDITARY POLYDACTYLISM.

L. Crivelli, in the *Medical Journal of Australia*, Sydney, for September, reports "an interesting case of hereditary polydactylism, extending through five generations. . . . A woman has had three children. One girl had an extra digit on one side only; one boy was without any extra digit; and one girl had the double deformity. The woman herself had the double deformity and she had three sisters who had it, three brothers without it and one brother with an extra digit on one foot. One of the sisters has a boy with the deformity. One brother has one or two children without it. The father of the woman had the deformity and so did her grandfather and her great-grandfather. She does not know of any other members of the family being affected." (*Journal of the American Medical Association*, November 13.)

The International Council of Women is said to represent many millions of women throughout the world, and has over 10,000,000 members in the United States. Professor Marian P. Whitney, of Vassar College, is chairman of the Committee on Education of the American "National Council of Women."

A FAMILY OF PHYSICIANS.

Dr. George S. Bangert gives a sketch of "Seven Generations of Physicians" in the *New York Medical Journal* for August 28. This remarkable family is the Shippen family of Philadelphia, in which there are to be found thirteen physicians through the seven generations, all in the male lines. As Dr. Bangert himself, belonging to a female line, is not included in the sketch, it is evident that there must be others in the family-net. The condensed chart below shows the relationships of these thirteen physicians, omitting the collaterals. We wonder if there are other American families of physicians or other professions with such a record.



E. Schulman, in the *Presse Médicale*, September 22, describes a case of "the pathological repetition of words" in a woman of seventy-six.

HEREDITY AND HAY FEVER.

The factor of heredity in hay fever is becoming clearer as further studies are made on the disease. J. Freeman in the *Lancet* (vol. 199, page 229) has found among his cases 200 with well-marked examples of heredity. Sensitiveness to animal proteins especially is inherited but different members of the family may be sensitive to different animals, as, for example, one to cat and one to horse. Similarly in food sensitiveness there may be a reaction in different members of a family to the same food, or, more often, to different foods.

HEREDITARY SKIN DEFECTS.

J. Henrichs has published a paper in the *Norsk Magazin for Laegevidenskaben*, Christiania, on Hereditary Mental and Skin Anomalies. "Henrichs gives the genealogic trees of seven families in which an inherited taint manifests itself in idiocy and ichthyosis in different members of each generation, and sometimes both in one person. The records show from eight to sixteen members in each family thus affected in the course of four or five generations. He discusses the mechanism of this hereditary taint, being inclined to incriminate the endocrine system and thyroid in particular." (J. Amer. Med. Assn.)

INFORMATION SERVICE.

The National Research Council has established the Research Information Service as a bureau for information on scientific and industrial research. Inquiries concerning research problems, progress, personnel, funds, etc., are ordinarily answered without charges. Address, Research Information Service, 1701 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D. C.

NORDIC FOLKLORE.

Professor Carl Larrson, of Kopenhagen, himself a leading investigator of folk lore, gives in the first Heft of "Nordiske Race" the principal Scandinavian sources for the Nordic folk character and culture history. Among the Danish investigators he names Thorkild Gravlund, Jeppe Aakjaer, Axel Olrik, Larss Andersen, F. Ohrt, Harold Nielsen, H. F. Feilberg, Clausen and Rist. Among scientific works of general significance are those of Birger Nerman, Martin Nilsson, Moltke Moe, Knut Liestöl, V. Grönbeck, Gudmund Schütte.

BRUNETS AND BLONDS.

There is a revival of the practise of heliotherapy, or cure by exposure to sunlight. This exposure leads to increase in white and red corpuscles and the amount of hemoglobin. There is, however, this racial difference to reaction to the sunlight. Deep pigmentation is the desired result; sunburn is to be avoided. Brunets form pigment in the skin much better than blonds and certain blond types can not take the treatment as they will not pigment and become extremely nervous. (Dr. J. C. Rushmore in *Long Island Medical Journal*, 14: 423).

HEIGHT, WEIGHT AND RACE.

A conference was held in New York City on December 3rd concerning a uniform table of height and weight of children at various ages. The U. S. Children's Bureau, American Child Hygiene Association, and others were represented. We may remark that no one standard should be adopted. The same standard of growth should not apply to South Italian as to Scottish children. They have a different build from infancy on.

DIFFERENTIAL DEATH RATE.

It is notorious that the death rate of colored adults in large cities is higher than whites. The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company gives the following statistics in regard to death rates (per 100,000 persons exposed) in its Industrial Department, January to September, 1920.

Cause of Death.	White.	Colored.
All causes	956	1539
Measles	10.9	4.5
Scarlet fever	6.2	0.7
Diphtheria and croup	20.7	5.2
Influenza	63.3	101.9
Tuberculosis of lungs.	109.2	272.3
Bronchial pneumonia.	38.6	46.3
Pneumonias, other....	74.2	143.9
Diarrhoea, under 2 yrs.	7.1	4.8
Suicides	6.1	3.7
Homicides	3.2	22.8

HEREDITARY MIGRAINE.

Dr. J. A. Buchanan has an article in the *Medical Record* (New York) for November 13, on "Mendelianism of Migraine." His studies have been based upon some 1,300 cases, and involve the histories of 127 families. In several methods of treatment of this material, he finds a ratio of approximately 3 to 1 of the non-migrainous to the migrainous offspring. He believes "that this places migraine in the mendelian ratio and definitely establishes the hereditary nature of the affection. There is no medication known that will alter its course; it is a distinct part of the patient's economy, and will have no harmful influence on longevity." It would seem that migraine, according to these studies, is a simple recessive in type of inheritance. Dr. Buchanan finds some families in which the migraine is an element of an epilepsy syndrome (*Jour. Amer. Med. Assoc.*, Nov. 27).

NOTES AND NEWS.

A union of thirty-six welfare agencies of Harrisburg, Pa., is proposed.

A National Child Welfare Congress is to be held at Rio de Janeiro during the current year.

Dr. Karl Toldt, the Vienna anatomist and comparative anthropologist, has recently died at the age of 80 years.

It is stated that the establishment of a psychopathic clinic with the new municipal court is contemplated by the city of Detroit.

Dr. L. Comas, of Santiago de Cuba, contributes a note to *Jour. Amer. Med. Asso.*, Dec. 11, of five cases of glioma of the retina in a fraternity of eleven brothers and sisters.

The National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws met recently in St. Louis. Among other recommendations was that of complete birth records for the whole United States. A draft of a model law for submission to State legislatures was approved.

The new Government of Germany has established an advisory committee for race hygiene, Dr. E. Baur writes, consisting, among others, of the well-known geneticists and anthropologists, Baur, Correns, Goldschmidt, Poll and Luchan. This advisory committee is to consider all new bills from the eugenic standpoint.

L'Ecole d'Anthropologie announces its 45th course of lectures at Paris, beginning the 25th of November. Professor L. Manouvrier lectures upon the anthropological problems of heredity. Professor George Herve lectures on ethnology of some French regions and the study of hybrids. Professor R. Anthony lectures on morphological determination in biology.

Dr. Renato Kehl, a physician of Rua Rosario, 174, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, has just completed a book of

235 pages entitled, "Eugenia e Medicina Social," published by Livraria Francisco Alves at Rio. The book, which is written in Portuguese, is of a general nature and deals with such matters as eugenics and the future of humanity, eugenics and bad behavior, militarism, venereal disease, preventive medicine, consanguinity, eugenics in Sano Paulo and eugenics and heredity. Some account is given of eugenical organizations in different parts of the world.

A newspaper item of November 19, copied from the *Arkansas Gazette*, states that Mrs. Mattie Deatheridge, of Newport, is charged with murder, or participation in murder, of her brother-in-law. Her father, Anderson Carter, was lynched on evidence of his having murdered a farmer in connection with a robbery Carter was committing. Anderson's son, Bart Carter, brother of Mrs. Deatheridge, was sentenced to death for complicity in this murder but later fled the jail and was killed while robbing a store. Another brother, Anderson Carter, Jr., was convicted of manslaughter and two cousins of Mrs. Deatheridge were sentenced for life for murder.

It has for some time been recognized that identical twins show a similarity in the type of their finger prints. An investigation of this subject was begun by Poll in 1914. He had planned to continue the work for many years but, no doubt, the war has interrupted the progress of the work. He described his plans and some of his results in the *Zeitschrift für Ethnologie*, 1914. In one family described by Poll the compound whorl has occurred upon the thumbs in three generations without a break. On the average about half of the members of a fraternity are affected. Another study of the inheritance of finger prints is by Ethel M. Elderton in *Biometrika*, in Vol. XIII, October, 1920.

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NO. 2

JUVENILE PROMISE OF JOHN BURROUGHS.

This review is an extension of one published in the EUGENICAL NEWS for November, 1916, just as the book reviewed is an extension of Dr. Barrus' earlier work. The book contains many of John Burrough's earliest recollections; and these are significant, because we remember best those things which most stir our emotions or interest, which touch our special capacities for pleasure or pain.

Burrough's earliest recollection is of a great bird; a circling hawk, which inspired fear. Again he recalls that at four years, someone brought in a scarlet tanager; he ran eagerly to see it, and was stirred with emotion when he found that it was dead and motionless. He recalls that at three years, while he was playing at the top of the long flight of steps which led to his home, the "hired girl" mischievously snatched the cap from his head and threw it down the steps. A strong individualistic reaction occurred. He vividly recalls today "the injured feeling, the helpless anger and the desire for justice." Truly a remarkable reaction (if correctly recalled) for a three-year-old child. Such marked egoism seems to have appeared in reactions of later life; in his dislike of work, as a boy; in his failure to enlist in the army at the time of the Civil War; in his preference for the solitude of a rural retreat. When things go wrong he becomes especially seclusive (sulks). He is markedly absorbed in his own affairs.

When four or five years old, John "ran away," as many children do. He went a considerable distance down the road out of sight of home. A sudden

panic seized him, and he returned. He has always had a strong desire to travel. At seventeen he left home to teach in an adjacent county; a few months later he went from the Catskills to New York City. In 1863 he went to Washington to work, and has since traveled in Europe, to the Pacific Coast, and Hawaii; and, of recent years, almost regularly to the Southern states; "frequent jaunts" became "customary." At seven or eight years a keen interest in birds was first awakened by the sight of an unfamiliar warbler; the fact that it was strange and had come from distant lands kindled his imagination. The sight of the bird brought such emotions that he was able to hold it in memory until, twenty years later, he found its name. John Burroughs is a visualist and the beauty of form and color of birds and mammals gives him such pleasure that the memory of it is not readily lost. Other sights of childhood are stamped on his mind. The beauty of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, caused almost an emotional collapse. He is an olfactorist also. During seventy-eight years he has carried the memory of the smell of camphor which he first experienced when he cut himself at five years. The smell of camphor still recalls the details of that experience.

Burroughs enjoys self-expression; he enjoys it because he can express himself well; and that is because he has the necessary elements of literary capacity. What these elements are we may not fully know; one, is the instinct to form suitable sentences easily; one may say, automatically. His earliest writings were hardly full self-expression; they were laborious

and imitative; but at about twenty-three years of age he "let himself go," following the "inner voice;" and with the years and added experience the "voice" grew clearer and more valuable and of better quality; stamped with that special quality that comes from an adequately endowed brain and sense perceptive apparatus surrounded by the varied and attractive stimuli that rural life affords.

Clara Barrus. "John Burroughs: Boy and Man." New York. Doubleday, Page and Company, 1920. 385 pp. \$3.50.

SUICIDAL ATTEMPTS.

A study of 46 cases of *unsuccessful* attempts at suicide has been made by Dr. L. G. Lowrey of the Psychopathic Institute, Boston, in *Jour. Nerv. and Mental Diseases* for December. He remarks on the fact that only about one third showed depression; 7 followed the dictates of hallucinations or delusions, 6 were impelled by an attempt to escape persecution and 7 to escape physical or mental suffering. The analysis is instructive; but in criticism it must be said that suicides of depression are less commonly unsuccessful than are the other types.

R. A. F. McDonald, 1915. "Adjustment of School Organizations to Various Population Groups." New York. Teachers College, Columbia University. 145 pp.

RELATIVE FECUNDITY.

To a large degree interracial troubles are due to relative increase of population by reproduction. France, with low fecundity, was afraid of Germany, with its high fecundity; and Germany in turn was beginning before the war to feel the need of French territory in order to expand in it. Similarly we learn that the rapid increase of the Japanese, through reproduction, makes it necessary for them to look for new territory. The following table of the relative fecundity of various peoples, compiled by Miss Mary T. Scudder in

July, 1918, from recent census returns of the various countries, has accordingly considerable political importance, and some racial and eugenical interest. The relative fecundity is got by dividing the total number of children under five years by the total number of females of the child-bearing period, usually taken as 15-45 years. This total gives an arbitrary measure of the number of children to a unit of the women of child-bearing age in the country. Thus, in the case of Serbia, there were in 1900 407,308 children under five years to 520,390 women aged 15-45 years. The quotient of children by women is .783.

The order of arrangement of the countries is a descending one for size of fecundity rate.

Country.	Year.	Index of Fertility.
Serbia	1900	.783
Bulgaria	1905	.716
Russia (European) ..	1897	.675
Greece	1897	.625
Japan	1913	.622
Hungary	1910	.596
Finland	1910	.582
Italy	1911	.566
The Netherlands	1909	.562
Austria	1910	.555
Bavaria	1910	.544
Norway	1910	.543
Prussia	1910	.540
Denmark	1911	.538
Baden (Germany) ..	1910	.537
German Empire....	1910	.525
Sweden	1910	.521
Spain	1900	.513
Elsass-Lothingren ..	1910	.500*
Scotland	1911	.465
Switzerland	1910	.462
Ireland	1911	.444
Belgium	1910	.441
England & Wales...	1911	.429
France	1911	.389

*From sum of males and females 15-44 years. The quotient is multiplied by two for purposes of the comparison.

THE PORTEUS SCALE.

A decided advance is marked by S. D. Porteus' "Study of the Personality of Defectives with a Social Ratings Scale" (Publication No. 23, Training School at Vineland, N. J., Department of Research). Proceeding by quantitative studies, he reduces a long list of traits by elimination and combination, to seven groups as follows: Lacking planning capacity; irresolution and confusability; nervousness and excitability; silliness and obtrusiveness; simpleness and suggestability; impulsiveness and imprudence; moodiness. The value to be assigned to the degree of development of each of these traits in the individual is obtained by the army rating method, except that three grades (or, in extreme cases, four) are used instead of five grades. To rate a boy for any trait, such as impulsiveness, one selects a dozen individuals who vary in this regard. The individual who shows this trait to excess is rated 3; the one who shows it least is rated 1; an individual near the middle of the scale is rated 2. The position of the *propositus* is then assigned; thus his impulsiveness may be greater than the least but not so great as the mid-grade, call it 1.5. By a similar procedure the grade of each trait in the *propositus* is determined. By correlating grades of each trait with a general social estimate of each person tested it was found that certain traits were more valuable as indices of social fitness than others. Accordingly weights were assigned as follows: lack of planning, 6; suggestibility, 3; excitableness, 2; obtrusiveness, 2; impulsiveness, 2; irresolution, 2; moodiness, 1. An incidental result of the application of the method is to show that the Porteus scale is a better index of social fitness than the Binet scale. Thus there is being rapidly evolved a measure of behavior.

HEREDITARY ASTHMA.

An extensive study on "The Behavior of Bronchial Asthma as an Inherited Character" has been completed by Miss June Adkinson, of the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, Boston, Mass., and published in the July number of *Genetics*. Our space will not permit us to give a full abstract of this extensive and interesting research, but we may call attention to the conclusions which have been drawn as to the hereditary factor. "In the family histories presented . . . the asthmatic condition is found not to be congenital or transmitted by the mother to the foetus or through the milk, but it behaves as a true inherited trait, transmitted in the germ-plasm of both parents alike, and following closely in the family histories the theoretical expectation of a Mendelian character recessive to the normal condition. . . .

"The nature of the inherited factor is unknown. Whether it is due to the presence in the germ cells of affected persons of something not found in normal individuals, or the absence of something normally present, all the theories as to anti-bodies and protein split products have failed to explain. But it is the tendency or power to develop asthma, whether caused by sensitization to proteins or not, which is transmitted and not the condition itself."

Valuable as is this piece of work in its findings, it is unfortunate that more exhaustive studies of the family histories involved could not have been made; for as the author states, "Time and opportunity were lacking for interviewing members of the families and investigating the records of distant relatives, as would have been done, in accordance with the methods of" the Eugenics Record Office, "if a fieldworker could have been assigned to the problem."

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FIELD REPORTS:

Miss Bryant: description, 128;
charts, 11; individuals, 379.

Mr. Clark: description, 14; charts,
1; individuals, 30.

Miss Covert: description, 58; charts,
2; individuals, 63.

Miss Earle: description, 173; charts,
2; individuals, 43.

Miss Lantz: description, 85; charts,
4; individuals, 199.

ASSOCIATION MEMBERS.

Mrs. D. Lucille F. Brown, '11, reports the birth of her second child, a son, Hugh Emerson Brown, born September 3, 1920.

Miss Elizabeth Greene, '13, has recently taken a position as psychologist with the New York Probation and Protective Association.

Miss Mina Sessions, '13, has returned to Baltimore to take part in the survey of Maryland which is being made by the National Committee for Mental Hygiene.

Miss Marjorie Emmons, '16, was married on July 28 last to Mr. John Alden Sessions, and is now living at

417 East Spruce St., Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan.

Miss June Adkinson, '12, has an article on "Bronchial Asthma as an Inherited Character" in the July, 1920, number of *Genetics*. Reference to this article has already been made elsewhere in this number of the EUGENICAL NEWS.

STATE EXAMINATIONS.

The New York State Civil Service Commission has issued a notice for examinations to be held February 26. Among the many positions to be supplied are the following which may be of special interest to readers of the NEWS:

Instructor in Manual Training,
Rome State School.

Occupational Therapist, State Institutions.

Physical Instructor, State Institutions for Women.

Rehabilitation Work, State Department of Education; State Agent \$4000; an Assistant \$2500 to \$3000; a Social Agent \$3000 to \$3500.

Supervisor of Child Hygiene Centers, State Department of Health \$3000.

General Teacher and Kindergarten Teacher, State Charitable and Reformatory Institutions.

At Letchworth Village, Thiells, Rockland County, Head Teacher, a Teacher in Gymnastics, a Teacher of Manual Training.

All of these positions are open to non-residents and are filled by unwritten examinations, experience and education being the chief qualifications. Applications should be sent to the State Civil Service Commission, Albany, N. Y.

S. de Stefano reports in *Pediatrics* (Naples) for October 1, 1920, five cases of familial spastic paraplegia in two families. "The condition was progressive both physically and mentally."

EUGENICS EDUCATION SOCIETY.

Announcement has been issued for the Galton Anniversary Meeting under the auspices of the Eugenics Education Society which is to be held February 16 at the Connaught Rooms, Great Queens Street, Kingsway, London. There is to be a Galton dinner followed by the Galton lecture, which is to be given by Mr. W. Bateson, F.R.S., on the subject, "Common Sense in Racial Problems."

In this connection Major Leonard Darwin, President of the Eugenics Education Society, issues a strong appeal for funds in support of the work of the Society. Owing to the financial stress which is so critically felt in all European countries, it is feared that the *Eugenics Review* may have to be discontinued. It is to be hoped that many Americans who are interested in the progress of eugenics may see their way to contribute to the subscription list of this valuable publication, as it would be unfortunate to the interests of world eugenics if it should cease its existence.

EUGENICS IN SWEDEN.

A note in *Den Nordiske Race*, No. I, states: "In Sweden there is in hand an enterprise of significance not only for our special sciences but in general for the future of Scandinavia. The 'Carolinska Institute,' Stockholm, as is well known, designates the Nobel prize for medicine. Now the Rektor of the Lehrerkollegiums, Professor Lennmalm, has proposed from the accumulated funds to establish a Nobel Institute of race biology. A polling of the college gave the result that the establishment of the institute failed by only one vote (9 against 8). This decision will be laid before the 'Riksdag.' The plan has found zealous support in the Scandinavian press. In the *Kristiania Dagbladet* Dr. Mjöen writes:

'Sweden is in a position to become one of the leading culture states in this subject. The geographical position of the country and the relative race purity of the northern population in the separate provinces afford the race biologists a rich field of study.' Add to this that Sweden has already a group of race biologists, genealogists, geneticists, archeologists. Names like Nilsson-Ehle, Heribert Nilsson, Pontus Fahlbeck, Herman Lundborg, Harry Federley, Oskar Montelius, Carl Furst, Nils von Hofsten and Robert Larsson awaken hope that this country and with it the Scandinavian northerners will take a leading position in this science and its practical application to social politics."

INDEX OF BUILD.

A suitable index of build has long been sought, especially as a basis for comparison in the development of children. To this end some form of the ratio of height to weight has seemed to be most practical, but it has been difficult to find such a form of the ratio as will satisfactorily fit every case. In conformity with the mathematical properties of a sphere the ratio of the weight to the cube of the height has been largely used, but the human body is not really a sphere and the index thus obtained is of doubtful value.

In a paper on the "Height-weight index of build" in the *American Journal of Physical Anthropology* for Oct.-Dec., 1920, Dr. C. B. Davenport has discussed this problem and concludes that for "young adult males the best index of build is apparently obtained by dividing weight by the square of stature." For other periods of development neither this or any other, as yet proposed indices, are entirely satisfactory. The problem awaits further work.

"EUGÉNIQUE."

It is pleasant to receive a number of the organ of "La Société française d'Eugénique," covering the period June, 1914, to May, 1920. Many deaths of members during this period, chiefly due to the war, are named. On account of high cost of printing the journal *Eugénique* will be issued only annually. Conferences are being held during the present winter under the general subject, "The Eugenic Consequences of the War." They are by E. Perrier, C. Richet, L. March, E. Apert, G. Papellault, G. Schrieber, B. Roursy and P. Doumer, the roster of leaders in eugenics in Paris. We congratulate the Society upon the resumption of its work.

POST-WAR INFANT MORTALITY.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Journal of the American Medical Association* for January 15 reports that an article by Geheimrat Schlossman presents an encouraging aspect of the birth rate and infant mortality since the war. For the district of Dusseldorf, which may be taken as probably more or less typical of conditions in Germany, the number of births in 1914 was 105,500. This rapidly dropped during the war and reached its lowest figure in 1917 of 52,000. In 1918 the number rose to 55,000 and in 1919 to more than 70,000. A more remarkable fact, however, is the accompanying decline in infant mortality since the war. During the period from 1901 to 1905 the infant mortality was 16.46 per cent. From 1906 to 1910 it was 14.40 per cent. The decline continued to the time of the war and in 1918 was reduced to 12.1 per cent. and in 1919 to only 10.6 per cent. In fact in one section of the Dusseldorf district the infant mortality was reduced to 7.3 per cent. It seems quite remarkable that there

should have been this decline in mortality under the strained economic conditions, even when there was a marked increase in the birth rate.

NATURE AND NURTURE.

Two teachers in the Illinois State Normal University have prepared a biographical reading book. There are 24 sketches of eminent men and women, mostly Americans, each with a photograph. They are Wilson, Edison, Bell, Roosevelt, Pershing, etc. As one looks through the brief biographies one notes that the conditions of childhood were varied; some were born rich, some poor; some in the city, some in the country; some lost a parent early, some did not; some worked hard in childhood, others loafed. The one thing that seems to have been common was an hereditary, constitutional equipment that enabled them to succeed; or rather forced them to succeed under the varied opportunities afforded by the United States.

C. M. Sanford and Grace A. Owen, 1918. "Modern Americans." Chicago: Laurel Book Co. 204 pp.

CENSUS RECORDS SAVED.

A statement appeared in the press that the Census Records from 1790 to 1890 inclusive had been ruined by fire and water. A letter from Samuel L. Rogers, director of the Census, states that "the census records from 1790 to 1870 inclusive have not been injured. A few of the records for 1830 and 1840 were wet but are now being dried and will be in just as good condition as ever. The only records that were badly damaged were those of the census of 1890. A large portion of these schedules have been burned and so thoroughly water-soaked as to be of little value. The returns of all of the other censuses are in very good condition."

BREEDING FOR MORALITY.

Sir Charles Walston (Waldstein) gave an address entitled "Eugenics, Civics and Ethics," before the "Summer School of Eugenics, Civics and Ethics" held at Cambridge, England, in the summer of 1919. The lecture is published as a brochure. He sums up: "Eugenics as well as civics must take cognisance of Ethology," i.e., ethics. Surely this is correct. Eugenics is the genics which will produce a generation capable of living long, happy and effective lives and of showing a conduct that is in accordance with the mores (i.e., ethical). Ethics is, however, not a science; and it is not made such by changing its name to ethology. Ethics is instruction as to the mores and how to conduct oneself so as to meet the mores. The mores themselves are a curious thing; variable between peoples; variable in one people from period to period; but in the place and time the most important of human "ideals," to sustain which men will die themselves or destroy other men who will not act in accordance with the mores.

Sir Charles Walston, 1920. "Eugenics, Civics and Ethics." Cambridge University Press, 56 pp.

FAMILY ENDOWMENT.

A British Committee on Family Endowment proposes a scheme of paying mothers of children the sum of 12 s. 6 d. per week for eight weeks before confinement and as long as they have one or more children under five years old; in addition 5 s. per week for the first child and 3 s. 6 d. a week for each child under five years beyond the first. This as a starter—to work up to children until school-leaving age, say fifteen. The cost at the start to the United Kingdom would be £154,000,000 (or \$770,000,000) per year; and for the later scheme about \$1,200,000,000 annually. For the United States,

with over 2,000,000 births per year, the cost would be about \$2,400,000,000 for the twelvemonth, or \$200,000,000 per month. So much for the pension; add \$100,000,000 for administration.

The amazing thing about these mathematicians is that their work is wholly quantitative; for the cripples, feeble-minded and other defectives the nation shall pay the same. The good point in the scheme, to which the originators do not allude, is that where our money goes there a certain right of control goes. A nation that is paying over a billion and a quarter a year for children will come eventually to want to see that it is not wasted. If we are going to pay for children, we must examine into quality. Only a fool buys a horse with his eyes shut.

K. Anthony (and others), 1920. "The Endowment of Motherhood." New York, B. W. Huebsch. 75 pp. 50 cents.

RACE DIFFERENCES OF IMMIGRANTS.

Immigration officials according to Dr. A. J. Nute (in *Journal of Nerv. and Mental Dis.*, Dec.) must know the nationality (race?) of the man passing before him. "If he cannot do this he is not a competent examiner. The stolidity which is to be expected in a Pole, for example, might be indicative of a dementia in an Italian." Who else has so good a comparative knowledge of racial differences as an immigration officer of experience.

RACE AND BODY-SIZE.

H. J. Hansen studying the growth of 10,000 school children of Copenhagen and 3 provincial towns concludes that neither density of the population nor the social economic conditions can explain the difference in weight and height found; and consequently the racial type is probably the most important factor—the differences are hereditary ones.

FOREIGN LANGUAGE CHURCHES.

The racial element in religious bodies is well brought out in the Census Report on Religious Bodies, 1916, recently published. Of the 227,000 church organizations 26,000 (with 11,000,000 members) conduct services wholly or partly in a foreign language. Of these about 6,000 use German, 1,500 use Hebrew and 705 more Yiddish, 1,000 are Spanish, 979 are Polish, 927 are French, 810 are Italian, 542 used Amerindian, 431 Dutch, 383 Slavic, 362 Bohemian, 290 Finnish and Esthonian. 214 Magyar, 214 Slovak, 211 Welsh, 145 Lithuanian, 108 Greek, 94 Slovenian, 88 Portuguese, 82 Ruthenian and Ukrainian, 72 Japanese. 62 Armenian. 59 Syrian, 41 Russian, 39 Croatian, 36 Arabic, 32 Chinese, 21 Rumanian, 13 Lettish, and fewer than 10 each Korean, Persian, Albanian, Bulgarian, Serbian and Turkish.

NOTES AND NEWS.

The editor of *Genetics*, Dr. George H. Shull, writes us that the pages of *Genetics* are open to the fundamental contributions to the knowledge of human heredity. He notes that the journal has received too few papers thus far in this field.

A study of inheritance of deaf mutism has been made by Soren Hansen in Meddelelser om Danmarks Antropologi, Bd. II. He concludes that in hereditary cases it acts as a recessive; that is why it so often follows consanguineous marriage.

Dr. M. A. van Herwerden of Utrecht, Holland, writes us that since the war a Dutch institution, called "The Dutch People" (established 1915, with the purpose of studying the spiritual and somatic constitution of the Dutch population in different parts of the country) has come to new life. A preliminary division especially de-

voted to heredity has been established, under the presidency of a well-known psychiatrist and neurologist, Dr. Schnurman Stekhoven, of Schoolstraat 27, Utrecht. The president will be glad to receive papers on genetics.

In the *Archives Médicales Belges*, for July, 1920, p. 578, F. Dauwe describes twelve cases of inherited achylia or hypersecretion. The inherited condition has a definite period of incidence in each family. (*Jour. A. M. A.*, Jan., 1921.)

J. Le F. Burrow describes a case of familial tabes dorsalis following venereal infection. Five of six surviving members of a family of eight are afflicted with the trouble. Burrow thinks the condition "cannot be attributed to a special strain of spirochete introduced at the initial infection, but is much more likely to be due to the spirochete acting on tissues specially sensitized, either by natural family peculiarity or by certain methods of treatment." (*Jour. A. M. A.*, Jan., 1921.)

C. L. Morgan in the *Journal of Neurology and Psychopathology*, London, for November, 1920, proposes the addition of a psychologist to the staff of the medical school. On this "the work should be given by a psychologist who has been trained not only in a school of philosophy but also in a school of biology. He must not be out of touch with his colleague, the physiologist. He must know not only about the emotions but about internal secretions. And he must have adequate acquaintance with the manner in which what he teaches shall be applied in the practice of the profession. If he himself be a member of the profession, so much the better; but he must be a psychologist." Thus we see progress toward the recognition of mental conditions in the practice of medicine. (*Jour. A. M. A.*, Jan., 1921.)

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HEREDITY OF E. L. TRUDEAU.

Dr. Edward L. Trudeau, born in New York City, October 5, 1848, spent the early years of his life with his grandparents in Paris. He prepared to enter our Naval Academy, but abandoned his plans to care for a brother, who soon thereafter died of tuberculosis. After trying various things, he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, graduated ('71), married, traveled in Europe, and began medical practice. But in May, '73, tuberculosis having developed, he went to the Adirondacks and, with slight exceptions, lived there thenceforth. In November, 1876, he settled at Saranac Lake, practised among guests at Paul Smith's and Saranac, and in 1884 started a sanitarium for persons with tuberculosis. Thenceforth for 30 years he devoted himself to the care of patients that ever increased in number, to raising money for expansion, and to making researches on the tubercle bacillus, on the diagnosis of the disease, and on the means of combating it. He wrote his autobiography in 1914 and died from tuberculosis in November, 1915.

The name Trudeau connotes physician, tuberculosis, Adirondacks and personality. He came of a race of physicians. His father, Dr. James Trudeau, was a member of a well-known New Orleans family. His "mother's father, Dr. François E. Berger, was a French physician whose ancestors were physicians for many generations, as far back as they could be traced." Trudeau's two sons were physicians. The successful physician has innate capacities for that profession.

Tuberculosis depends on a patho-

genic organism, but the course of the disease is largely determined by internal (mainly hereditary) factors. Trudeau's brother succumbed rapidly to the disease; and when at 16 his grown daughter returned from her city school ill, he "felt from the first this was the same type of disease my brother had; the type that progresses rapidly and against which treatment is of no avail." This is the Indian and Polynesian type, lacking the elements of resistance. Trudeau himself, well-to-do, and always a lover of the open, first showed symptoms at 22 years and these reappeared after severe strain until his final breakdown. But a fair natural resistance and excellent conditions enabled him to combat the disease for nearly 50 years.

The disease led to Trudeau's life in the heart of the Adirondacks. But he had been to the Adirondacks first two years before the disease broke out, and his second trip was determined "only by my love for the great forest and the wild life, and not at all because I thought the climate would be beneficial in any way." This love of the woods and of hunting runs like a red thread through his life. "The love of wild nature and hunting was a real passion" with his father, and it ruined his professional career. He accompanied Audubon on many of his expeditions and he went with him on the Fremont Expedition to the Rocky Mountains; like many naturalists he could draw, paint and model well. Both of Trudeau's sons "inherited the same . . . love of wild nature . . . for both loved the wood and the hunting."

But it was Trudeau's personality which enabled him to build up a great sanitarium in the forest. His warm

French temperament, his venturesomeness (illustrated in his childhood by his assault on the Confederate, Slidell, in France), his assumption of responsibility (accepting a position as house physician of a city hospital before graduating in medicine), his humor, his geniality and his enthusiasm, made and kept him a host of friends who gave lavishly to the growth of his institution. So his mother's father had very many friends; his own brother's character was unselfish and beautiful, and his son Ned had "that wonderful gift of personality which made friends for him with everybody."

Edward L. Trudeau, 1916. *An Autobiography*. N. Y.: Doubleday, Page & Co. 322 pp.

EUGENICS IN BRAZIL.

For several years past students in Brazil have participated in the evolution of the eugenics movement with great sympathy and special interest. Many physicians, advocates and cultivated elements of the country are engaged in supporting it by publishing books, leaflets and articles. The names of the founder of the doctrine, Galton, as well as its principal promoters, become each day more familiar.

In Brazil there has been functioning since 1918 the "Eugenics Society of São Paulo," due to the initiative of Dr. Renato Kehl, of Rua do Rosario 174, Rio de Janeiro, its present secretary. This society, comprising 140 physicians and other members, is intensively active in Eugenics. The society has held numerous conferences, conducted by Professor Rubião Meira, of the Fac. Medicina e Cirurgia, São Paulo; Dr. Olegario Moura; Dr. Oswaldo Portugal, Fac. Medicina e Cirurgia, São Paulo; Dr. Renato Kehl, Serviço de Prophylaxia da Lepra e

Doenças Venereas; Dr. Fernando Azevedo, etc. The Eugenics Society, whose rooms are at Rua do Carmo 6, São Paulo, published in 1919 the "Annals da Eugenia," a thick volume comprising the principal papers read during 1918. The active secretary of the Society has given numerous addresses, and published numerous articles and leaflets, his last book, "Eugenia e medicina social" having been referred to in the NEWS for January. Other works published by members of the Society are as follows: Dr. A. Tepedino, "Eugenia" (thesis of the Faculdade de medicina da Rio de Janeiro); Dr. Alcantara Vilhena, "On continence and its eugenical factor;" Dr. João Enrique, "On the eugenical concept of the Brazilian habitat;" Dr. Fernando Azevedo, "The secret of Marathona" (conference of the Eugenic Society).

Besides the Eugenic Society of São Paulo, there is the Eugenic Society of Amazonas, with headquarters at Manás, presided over by Dr. J. Miranda Leão, director of serviço sanitario of that city. Also there is the Eugenic Society, filial of the Sociedade de Neurologia e Psychiatria, founded by Professor Juliano Moreira, director of the Hospicio Nacional de Aliendos, of Rio de Janeiro.

DR. RENATO KEHL.

PROPOSED EUGENIC LEGISLATION.

Oregon.

The following is the principal part of a bill that Dr. Owen-Adair, a woman legislator of Oregon, has introduced (Jan., 1921). The motive is primarily eugenical. We publish it without comment.

A Bill for an act providing for the examination of all applicants for marriage license as to health and mental fitness to enter the marriage relations

and providing that this act shall be submitted to the people for their approval or rejection at the next general election and providing for arguments in the official pamphlet.

Be it enacted by the people of the State of Oregon:

Section 1. That from and after the passage of this act it shall be unlawful for the county clerk of any county in the State of Oregon to issue a marriage license to any person or persons applying for the same, until after such applicants shall have received a certificate for health and normality from a regularly licensed and responsible physician. If one or both applicants fail so to pass the normal test then they cannot marry unless that one or both are rendered sterile.

Section 2. The physicians' certificate herein provided for shall be made under oath, and in addition to containing a statement as to the mental qualifications of the applicants for marriage license, the said certificate shall show on its face the educational qualifications of the physician making such certificate.

Section 3. Any applicant who fails to secure a marriage license on account of physical or mental unfitness and who feels that the examination was unfair, or the ruling of the county clerk therein unjust, shall have the right to appeal to the county court of the county in which the application is made, and the court shall call competent physicians to make a re-examination of the applicants, and after taking the evidence of such physicians, shall make and file with the county clerk its findings and ruling thereon, and said findings and ruling shall be final.

Section 4. This act shall be submitted to the people for their approval or rejection at the next general election.

Section 5. The Secretary of State is

hereby authorized and directed to set aside two pages in the official pamphlet for the publication of arguments in support of this bill.

Section 6. A committee of two Senators and three Representatives shall be appointed to prepare said arguments for publication in said pamphlet.

South Dakota.

The state of South Dakota has under consideration a bill based on the Wisconsin marriage law which requires for a marriage license a certificate from a registered physician as to the applicant's unimpaired health, physical and mental fitness as determined by physical examination, and requires also the giving of an outline of the applicant's family history. This bill recognizes the importance of heredity as a factor in determining fitness for marriage.

There is also before the Indiana legislature a bill requiring, before issuing a license to marry, a certificate from a reputable physician showing that the parties are not feeble-minded or afflicted with venereal or other transmissible disease.

PUÉRICULTURE.

The French are naturally alarmed by the lack of births in that country; increase of births is the obvious remedy; but saving the babies is the next best thing. So the publication of a little book of instruction to mothers and nurses is regarded as useful. In eight lessons are described puériculture and infant mortality, physiology of nutrition, infant hygiene, the maternal milk, artificial feeding, sanitary surroundings, illnesses and maternity assistance.

Mme. de Dr. Clothilde Mulon, 1920. Manuel élémentaire de puériculture. Paris: Masson. 200 pp.

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2; individuals, 42.

Miss Covert: Description, 124;
charts, 8; individuals, 483.

Miss Earle: Description, 248.

Dr. Estabrook: Description, 127.

Mrs. Hughes: Description, 21;
charts, 1; individuals, 15.

Miss Lantz: Description, 68; charts,
1; individuals, 144.

ASSOCIATION MEMBERS.

Born on November 14, 1920, to Mrs. Charles Winfield Pitcher (Helen Martin, 1913), a son, Charles Winfield Pitcher, Jr. The father is over six feet in height and the child was twenty-two inches at two months, which is considerably above the average. In physical characters the child appears to resemble the father.

FIELD WORK AT CONNECTICUT STATE HOSPITAL.

The report of the State Hospital at Middletown, Conn., for the past year, mentions, with strong approval, the field work of the institution carried on by Mrs. Estella M. Hughes, 1917.

"Such work has not only been the means of increasing knowledge of the inheritance of family traits, but it has supplied the hospital with definite information regarding the mental status of patients prior to admission, together with an accurate statement as to their social reactions, home and industrial environment, economic status, and all possible factors bearing upon the physical and mental condition of the patient and the patient's immediate family. Mental disease cannot be adequately understood if attention be directed only to a patient's condition on admission to a hospital. For such a cross section view of a patient's life there must be substituted a longitudinal view, embracing all significant facts preceding the mental breakdown. Only thus is it possible to understand and properly evaluate the numerous etiological factors which culminate in a psychosis. Interpretative psychiatry must supplement merely descriptive psychiatry if the best therapeutic results are to be obtained. Hence the necessity of field work as a means to such end.

"In addition to the primarily important work of obtaining detailed and accurate anamneses, the Field Worker has investigated home conditions of patients about to be paroled or discharged, thus rendering it possible to advise them and their families in a direct and specific manner. . . . The Field Worker makes psychometric examinations in indicated cases, while another, and by no means least important activity is the establishment of a sympathetic and confidential relation-

ship between patients' families and the hospital, by giving the former an intelligent comprehension of the hospital's work. Not infrequently the Field Worker has also been able to find friends and relatives of patients whose respective whereabouts were unknown to each other, the result of which, in some instances at least, has been to greatly aid in the patient's restoration."

EXCITABILITY IN DELINQUENT BOYS.

Miss Mildred S. Covert, 1917, has published a study of the above subject in the *Journal of Delinquency* for November, 1920. Under the general definition of excitability she accepts the classification of Southard as to the behavioristic elements, as "destructiveness, homicidal tendencies, irritability, psycho-motor excitement, and violence," to which she adds "violent temper, the hysterical state, and the marked lachrymose state." Out of 100 unselected delinquents Miss Covert obtains 37 excitable in one or more of the above listed behavioristic elements, and 63 non-excitable boys. She confirms the finding of others that excitability is more frequent among delinquents than in the regular public school population. As to heredity the excitability of the boys follows the temperament of the mother more than that of the father. The pedigree charts show conformity of violent reaction to the law of a dominant trait.

THE SEX RATIO AND WAR.

It is often asserted that the sex ratio (number of males ÷ females) is increased during and after wars. A study by Bela of German statistics indicates that the assertion is unfounded. The sex ratio was 106.3 before the war and is between 106 and 107 for the years 1914-17 (*J. Amer. Med. Assn.*, Feb. 5).

MIGRAINE.

Dr. J. Comby in a paper in *Archives de Médecine des Enfants*, Paris, January, emphasizes the "hereditary nature of migraine in children, and that it is by no means rare, affecting both boys and girls. There is always photophobia." In the *Bulletin de l'Académie*, Paris, December 28, 1920, Drs. Rémond and Rouzand have a paper on "Pathogenesis of Migraine" in which they reason that migraine is the manifestation of intoxication progressively increasing until it reaches a crisis. (*Jour. Am. Med. Asso.*, Feb. 12.)

BIRTH STATISTICS, 1918.

The "Birth Statistics" of the United States Census, for the year 1918, has been distributed. It contains data of eugenical interest. Thus first and second born children form over 50 per cent. of all children born to native white mothers; whereas such children constitute only 37 per cent. of all children born to foreign-born mothers—but this latter per cent. has probably been depressed by the war and lack of immigration. The average number of children ever born to mothers of 1918 and the average number living is as follows: white: 3.3, 2.9; white mothers born in U. S.: 3.1, 2.7; white mothers, foreign-born: 3.9, 3.3; colored: 3.8, 3.2.

As to interracial matings, Scandinavian mothers have married a good many British and German men; British-born mothers have married Irish, Canadian and "Russian" born men. Italian mothers rarely marry outside the race; about 1 per 1000 of their husbands are "Austrian," and about one-third as many each British and Irish; matings with Scandinavians constitute 1 per 10,000. The twin ratio is 11.5 for the whole registration area; it is 11.0 for whites and 15.6 for "colored."

FIELD WORK.

Field work on man is making first hand observation of human phenomena by going to the places where these observations can best be made. It is opposed to the "closet" method of deductive reasoning; or even the laboratory method of analysis of isolated phenomena. It is just one method, and implies no superiority over or replacement of other methods. Field work is described and analyzed by Professor F. S. Chapin of Smith College in a useful book. The author lays stress on the schedule as the chief mechanical instrument of field work, but the field worker comes first and his training is more important than the schedule. Dr. Chapin's work deals especially with economic and sociologic statistics, very little with genetical or eugenical; there is, however, a section on medico-social case investigation. The last chapter deals with the reduction of the data and their interpretation.

F. S. Chapin, 1920. *Field Work and Social Research*. N. Y.: Century. 224 pp.

EUGENIC OR HYGIENIC?

Under the caption "Eugenic Marriage Law" the *Journal of the American Medical Association* for February 5 reports that a bill has been introduced in the North Carolina legislature, "which stipulates that all applicants for marriage licenses shall furnish with their application a certificate from a reputable licensed physician resident in the county in which the marriage license is sought, or by the county health officer, testifying that the applicant has submitted to an examination and has been found in sound and healthy condition, physically and mentally." Whether eugenic or hygienic this is a good bill as far as it goes.

AMERICANIZATION.

For a generation the American people have been so absorbed in developing their industries and exploiting their natural resources, during a period of profound peace from without and undisturbed by any supremely great divisive policies within, that as a people we have almost forgotten the tremendous physical, mental and moral struggle through which the character of the nation was developed. The recent world catastrophe, the consequent economic stress, and the consciousness that American institutions and ideals are about all the hope left to the world for its rehabilitation has awakened us to the importance of re-emphasizing the American principles developed and preserved to us by the struggles, sacrifices and courage of our fathers. "Sketches of America and Americans" is a readable series of essays on events and characters that have served to inaugurate and to establish our fundamental Americanism and is well suited to place in the hands of the young citizen or the new immigrant who needs to perceive our institutions through the perspective from which they have sprung.

Geo. I. Haight: *Sketches of America and Americans*. Hanson Roach Fowler Co., Chicago. 1920.

PSYCHIATRIST WANTED.

Announcement is made of New York State Civil Service Examinations for March 26. Among positions to be filled by unwritten examination is that of psychiatrist at New York State Reformatory for Women, Bedford Hills; \$3,000 and maintenance. Candidates must be licensed physicians with special training or experience in psychiatry. For application form address a postal card to State Civil Service Commission, Albany, N. Y., before March 24th.

INHERITED INSANITY.

The Bucharest, Rumania, correspondent of the *Journal of the American Medical Association* for January 1, p. 50, reports that "according to Dr. Kener, director of a large lunatic asylum, insanity when transmitted, occurs at an earlier age in each successive generation." This, it may be stated parenthetically, is probably a mere statistical, not a biological fact. While the family pedigrees gives a great variety of neuropathic manifestations, he finds that a "neurotic inheritance is liable to bring about the establishment of certain morbid mental habits; and when such an inheritance is strong, there is great risk of the development of organized delusions. Proper care may keep the latter tendencies in check; but an improper environment in which there is temptation to drink, evil companions, and the like, may result in insanity, crime or suicide. In a third generation these inborn tendencies may appear in a more intensive form, resulting in congenital imbecility and feeble-mindedness. Dr. Kener has found this to be the case when two first cousins, not insane but coming of a tainted stock, have married and borne children."

TUBERCULAR IMMUNITY.

It is suggested by A. Adams, in a paper which appeared in *Tubercle*, London, for January, on "Heredity in Tuberculosis," that an hereditary immunity is being acquired "which is steadily raising our resistance to the onset and course of the disease." He analyzed the records of 1,000 patients admitted to a sanatorium and found over 60 per cent. gave no family history and "the percentage of patients who failed to respond to treatment was less among those with history

than those without." If his investigations are confirmed we may have to recommend marriage into tuberculous families to insure non-tuberculous offspring.

RACIAL REACTIONS TO SUNLIGHT.

That white children are more unfavorably affected in growth than colored by the heat of the Cuban summer, has been shown by measurements made on 4000 Cuban children by Dr. Rouma, as communicated to the Société d'anthropologie de Bruxelles.

FAMILIAL SITUS INVERSUS.

A case of "Familial Situs Inversus," complete lateral transposition of the viscera, is described by K. Ochsenius in *Monatsschrift für Kinderheilkunde* for October, 1920, p. 27. He states that this is "only the fifth case of familial situs inversus totalis in non-twins reported in the literature," and claims that situs inversus totalis is "not a deformity in the true sense of the term," but situs inversus partialis always is. (*Jour. A. M. A.*, Jan., 1921.)

WATER AND GOITER

The Buenos Ayres correspondent of the *Journal of the American Medical Association* reports that goiter is endemic in important zones of South America, especially the Andes region and certain mountainous territory in tropical South America. Recently Houssay has succeeded in producing experimental goiter in white rats after feeding them with water from the province of Salta. This investigation tends to confirm the theory that water is one of the transmitting agencies of goiter. (*Jour. A. M. A.*, Dec.)

NOTES AND NEWS.

A clinical description of a pair of one-egg twins is given by F. Rohr (*Zeitschr. f. Kinderheilk.*, 26, p. 304). During the month of observation the curves of weight of the 3 months' old boys showed closely similar fluctuations; they reacted similarly to nutritive changes. Dr. Rohr writes us that, after leaving the clinic, their medical histories ran parallel; and that they died on the same day, within fifteen minutes of each other.

Ichthyosis in its hereditary aspects is described by J. Henricks (*Norsk. Mag. f. Laeger.*, 1920). The paper is accompanied by eight pedigree charts. In these charts generations are frequently skipped. The disease appears not to be a simple dominant.

Similarity in the abnormality of the secretions of gastric juices has been found by F. Dauwe (*Arch. Med. Belg.*, July, 1920) between a mother and two sons, and, in numerous cases, between two sibs or between parent and child.

An American Foundation in France for prehistoric studies has been organized and its budget guaranteed for the first year. The work to be undertaken is to be excavation at La Quina at Charonte, France, a region noted for its moustieren discoveries. Everything discovered, except human remains of special interest, may come to American Museums. Workers learn how to excavate. The most important prehistoric stations of France will be visited. Address, Peabody Museum, Cambridge, Mass.

"Legislation which ignores the facts of variation and heredity must ultimately lead to national deterioration." "The Declining Birth Rate," by the National Birth Rate Commission, London, 1917 (p. 45).

Prof. Dr. E. Malinowsky, of the Academy of Agriculture, Warsaw, Poland, organized during the war (about 1916) a genetical Station at Mory, near Warsaw. Here have been made hybridization experiments on verbenas, wheats, nicotiana and radishes.

E. E. Debenedetti in *Policlinico*, Rome, for November 29, 1920, describes a case of a cousin marriage resulting in all four sons having alkaptonuria, but the two daughters are without the disease. (*Jour. A. M. A.*, Jan. 29.)

L. Dubreuil-Chambardel in the *Bulletin de l'Academy de Medecine*, Paris, for November 30, 1920, describes five instances of "hereditary congenital dislocation of hip joint," in which the mothers had congenital dislocation corrected in childhood. Their children "presented the same type of dislocation as the mothers had been born with." (*Jour. A. M. A.*, Jan. 29.)

An article on "Parturition Injuries and Feeble-Mindedness," by Schott, appeared in the *Archiv für Gynackologie*, Berlin. The second part of the paper deals with epilepsy. "The possibility of a combination of birth injury and a spasmophilous diathesis in one or both parents, as a component contributory cause of epilepsy, cannot be denied. But there are no data showing a direct causation from birth injuries without an anamnesis showing nerve lesion in one or both parents." (*Jour. A. M. A.*, February 5.)

The *London Lancet* of October 23 contains a paper on "Family History in Case of Angioneurotic Edema," by C. Cameron. He is able to trace the condition to "the patient's paternal grandmother," and "both males and females participated in the transmission and were equally affected by the condition."

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HEREDITY OF ADMIRAL MAHAN.

Alfred Thayer Mahan, was born September 27, 1840, at West Point, New York, where his father was Professor at the U. S. Military Academy. After two years in a boarding school, and some months at Columbia College, he entered the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, whence he was graduated in 1859 and went on a cruise in the frigate Congress to South America and Africa. Commissioned lieutenant at the outbreak of the Civil War, he was stationed with the South Atlantic blockade squadron. At twenty-five years he was made lieutenant commander, and for some years assigned to the Asiatic station. Since the gunboat Aroostook, to the command of which he had been elevated, was sold, Mahan returned to Washington by way of India, Suez and Europe. For fourteen years longer, until 1884, Mahan was on active naval duty. In that year, however, he accepted an offer to become associated with the Naval War College, in charge of naval history. He served as President of the College from 1886 to 1889 and during 1892-93. In 1890 his "Influence of sea power upon history, 1660-1783" was published, and quickly became the leading textbook on the subject in all naval colleges of the world. In recognition of that and other books, he was given honorary degrees in 1894 by Oxford and Cambridge and later by leading American universities, and in 1902 was elected president of the American Historical Association. He was a member of a naval board of strategy during the war with Spain, and was a delegate to the Hague Peace Conference, where he opposed the resolution against the

use of poisonous gases in warfare, secured recognition of the Monroe doctrine, and was opposed to the ancient American contention of immunity of private property at sea. His later years were spent largely in writing books. His lives of Farragut and Nelson are among the greatest biographies ever written. His "Seapower, 1793-1812" and "Seapower in its Relations to the War of 1812" are classics. His "Types of Naval Officers" is superb. "From Sail to Steam" is an autobiography.

Mahan was a marked hypokinetic. He was not cursed with a multiplicity of trivial ideas tending to distract him from his main course. When the "inspiration" came to him of the influence of sea-power on history, his life work was marked out. This hypokinesis showed itself in the thoroughness with which he worked; it took him months to write the books that had, indeed, been incubating for many years; but they were in a class by themselves for philosophic insight and accuracy. His classic temperament showed also in his precise chirography, and in a tendency toward melancholy and toward religion. His father was a hypokinetic also. As professor of engineering at West Point, his work was characterized by extraordinary thoroughness. His treatise on field fortification passed through six editions and was regarded as the best of its kind. His hypokinesis developed as he grew older until he sought relief in self-destruction. His father's brother was professor in a theological seminary.

Mahan had a gift of literary expression. His writing was clear, condensed, unaffected, vigorous. His

father's books are stated to be terse and clear. Literary expression depends on the sentence-forming capacity, which is a cerebral function often quite involuntary. And the person whose brain forms sentences easily and satisfactorily enjoys expression just because it fulfills his instincts. His works were logical because his brain was a logical one. It is probable that his imagination and vividness were greater than his father's because of the vivacious French blood which his mother brought into the combination.

C. C. Taylor, 1920. *The Life of Admiral Mahan: naval philosopher.* N. Y.: Doran. xiii + 350 pp.

DISEASE AND NATIONAL DECLINE.

A professor of sociology has discussed the relation of health to social progress. He opens his book with the reminder that in 1800 A.D. the population of the globe was 600 million and in 1900, 1600 million, an increase of 270 per cent. At the same rate, in 2000 it will be 4,320 million, and where will they get food? The answer is from the tropics—provided sanitation makes them inhabitable. Incidentally it may be remarked that the alarming increase in population noted is due to improved sanitation; one way to diminish the rate of increase is to increase the death rate.

The book is an elaboration of the opinion the author has adopted that bad health retards human progress. He accepts the suggestion that has been made that the introduction and spread of malaria caused the downfall of Greece and Rome, and that the success of the Nordics is due to their freedom from tropical diseases, especially malaria and hookworm. The northern races are more efficient and live longer, so that they can more effectively pass on the torch of knowl-

edge. There is much in the book that is interesting reading; and it contains no doubt much truth; but doubtless it lacks proportion, as all special pleading must.

R. M. Binder, 1920. *Health and Social Progress.* N. Y.: Prentice-Hall, Inc. 295 pp.

SERIALS OF SOCIAL AGENCIES.

The Russell Sage Foundation has issued a list of the serial publications in its library, including yearbooks, reports, bulletins, and proceedings which, because they are free and expensive to keep and bind, are rarely to be found in libraries. There are about 4,000 institutions and organizations included. Institutional series are listed alphabetically by places. There is also a subject index. The book is very valuable not only as an index to the extraordinarily complete collection of the Foundation, but also as a check list and a guide to librarians in selecting reports.

Elsie M. Rushmore, 1921. *Social Workers' Guide to the serial publications of representative social agencies, with an introduction by F. W. Jenkins, Librarian of the Foundation.* N. Y.: Russell Sage Foundation. 174 pp. \$3.50.

INTELLIGENCE AND SOCIAL REACTIONS.

Despite the remarkable success of the Binet Test as a measure of intelligence, it is a hopeful sign that psychologists are still concerned with improving such tests. Berry and Porteus favor using more than one kind of test. They have measured the skulls of feeble-minded as a means of estimating size of brain. A comparison of brain capacities of normals and abnormals shows that, despite the presence of many abnormally large heads, the average of cubic capacity of the brains of mentally deficient is far below that of normal boys of the same

age. There is a fairly high correlation between grip and mental tests (0.4 for boys of 9 years) and a still higher one between "vital capacity" and mental tests ($r=0.55$). The child's reaction to the printed maze is used as a measure of his foresight, capacity for planning and self-control. Performance with the maze correlates somewhat higher with social capacity than does that with the Binet test.

R. A. Berry and S. D. Porteus, 1920. *Intelligence and Social Valuation*. Publ. No. 20 Training School at Vineland, N. J. 100 pp.

CASE HISTORIES OF DEFECTIVES.

There is a strong and justifiable tendency to demand all of the details in case studies, and not merely generalizations derived from study. For the feeble-minded, many such cases have been published by Goddard. Dr. Martin W. Barr, a physician of long experience with the feeble-minded, affords in the present book many more such histories. Brief case histories and photographs are given of idiots, idio-imbeciles, low-grade to high-grade imbeciles, moral imbeciles, backward children, dementia præcox, idiots savants, epileptics, mongolians, microcephalics, and sundry special types including microcephaly, hydrocephaly, pilosity, precocious physical development, castration, cretinism, and other endocrine conditions. For the student of the feeble-minded the work is important because it is derived from the rich experience of one of the earliest American students of defectives.

Martin W. Barr and E. F. Maloney, 1920. *Types of Mental Defectives*. Philadelphia: Blakiston. ix+179 pp.

EDUCATING THE ABNORMAL.

It is sometimes assumed that city schools deal with children *en masse*

and make little provision for exceptional children. That this is erroneous is made clear by Contribution to Education No. 75 of Teachers College. The book takes up in turn the provision for the deaf, the juvenile delinquent and unruly, the blind, the dependent and neglected, the feeble-minded and epileptic, the crippled, the non-English-speaking immigrant, the tubercular, the speech-defective and the exceptionally gifted. There is a history of the development of each of these special services and a list of institutions for each class. There are twenty-two cities which maintain special schools or classes for the exceptionally gifted.

R. A. F. McDonald, 1915. "Adjustment of School Organizations to Various Population Groups." New York, Teachers College, Columbia University. 145 pp.

SOUTH CAROLINA DEFECTIVES.

The State Board of Public Welfare of South Carolina came into existence in the early part of 1920. From its Quarterly Bulletins and First Annual Report it is evident that this Board has done noteworthy work among the feeble-minded and those otherwise socially handicapped. In September, 1920, the State Training School at Clinton was opened for feeble-minded children—the first institution of its kind in the state. That there was a need for such an institution is seen by the results of mental tests which have been given to inmates of other institutions, such as the South Carolina Industrial School for Boys at Florence, where tests showed that approximately 20 per cent. of the boys are mentally defective. It is estimated that there are between 5,000 and 6,000 feeble-minded in South Carolina, at least a third of whom need institutional care.

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APRIL, 1921.

II. INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF EUGENICS.

Plans of the Second International Congress of Eugenics to be held in New York City from Sept. 22-28, 1921, are progressing. A provisional program is being prepared under the four general sections which we mentioned in the preliminary statement concerning the Congress appearing in the February issue of *Eugenical News*.

Under the first section dealing with Genetics and Human Inheritance, papers have already been received (or are reasonably expected) from the following: H. J. Muller, Otto L. Mohr, Leo Loeb, C. E. McClung, Mr. Lidbitter, Hazel E. Stanton, Lucien Howe, A. J. Rosanoff, H. A. Cotton, M. F. Guyer, C. R. Stockard, Sewall Wright.

Under the second section, dealing with the Human Family: W. S. Anderson, Helen Dean King, Roswell H. Johnson, Arthur H. Estabrook, W. F. Wilcox, Wilhelmine E. Key, Ann Morgan, G. S. Crum, H. H. Laughlin, Hilda Noyes.

Under the third section, dealing with the Factor of Race: Emery Filbey, Maurice Fishberg, A. Hrdlička, Paul R. Radosavljevich, Robert Bennett Bean, T. Wingate Todd, W. K. Gregory.

Under the fourth section, dealing with Applied Eugenics: Dean Inge, Raymond Pearl, E. M. East, Mrs. Frank

Watson, A. Mjoen, William S. Sadler, Vernon Kellogg.

Efforts are being made to raise funds to bring from Europe and remote parts of the Americas the most representative workers in the field of Eugenics. An opportunity is offered for those interested to become patrons of the Congress by subscribing \$500.00 each, to be expended for this purpose. The Carnegie Institution of Washington has made a grant of \$2,000 toward the entertainment of delegates to the Congress and toward the expenses of certain European scientists. The following individuals or organizations are already enrolled as patrons: Race Betterment Foundation, through Dr. John H. Kellogg, Charles K. Gould, Archer M. Huntington, Cleveland H. Dodge, John T. Pratt.

An extensive exhibit of the results of research in genetics and eugenics is planned. This will be situated on the first floor of the American Museum of Natural History, and will be of both public and scientific interest. It will probably include the most comprehensive collection of data on these matters that has been exhibited. For the purpose of this exhibit Mrs. E. H. Harriman has contributed \$2,500.

For any information concerning the Congress address Dr. C. C. Little, Secretary-General American Museum of Natural History, 77th St. and Central Park West, New York City, N. Y., U. S. A.

ACCESSIONS TO ARCHIVES OF EUGENICS RECORD OFFICE.

BIOGRAPHY, 1.

INDIVIDUAL ANALYSIS CARDS, 14.

RECORD OF FAMILY TRAITS, 22.

FIELD REPORTS:

Miss Cook: Description, 63; charts 3; individuals, 108.

Miss Covert: Description, 51; charts, 5; individuals, 77.

Miss Earle: Description, 108; charts, 5; individuals, 39.

Miss Lantz: Description, 44; charts, 2; individuals, 119.

Miss Stanton: Description, 146; charts, 2; individuals, 235.

ASSOCIATION MEMBERS.

Miss Helen T. Reeves, '10, is now located at the State Institution for Feeble-Minded at Frankfort, Ky.

Miss Ruth H. Liddle, 1920, has received appointment as Social Worker at Letchworth Village, Thiells, N. Y.

Jaime de Angulo, 1911, is engaged in research in anthropology at Carmel, California. He gave two courses in psycho-anthropology at the University of California last summer. He is especially interested in studies on the Indians.

GUESSTIMATES, AGAIN.

Our note "Guesstimates" in the News for February has brought out the criticism that the number of persons found by draft surgeons to be infected with venereal disease on a given day of the draft examinations gives no clue to the proportion of males who get infected. Attention must be called, however, to the facts that returns of draft examiners are based sometimes on two or more examinations, that a given attack produces lesions which are obvious for some days, or even weeks, so that each case reported represents the findings for a considerable period and the total is the accumulated cases for a noteworthy fraction of the year.

There is, however, another way of getting light on this difficult statistical subject. This method is to take the *highest rate* of infection found by draft officers as representing 100% of infection by men of ages 21 to 30 in that group. Then a rate of half this will represent a 50% infection of the young male population; a rate

$\frac{1}{10}$ this, an infection of $\frac{1}{10}$ the population. Proceeding in accordance with this method it appears that the highest rate of venereal infection in any "section" of the country, as shown in "Defects Found in Drafted Men," (War Department, 1920), was 122 per 1000 for section 5, Texas. Assume this to be the rate corresponding to a male population every member of which acquires a venereal disease during the age period 21 to 30 years. Then, for New York City, where the rate is 14 per 1000, or 11% of the Texas 5, we would draw the conclusion that the most probable proportion of men who become infected during the period of 21 to 30 years is 11%. Of course, in rural regions of the North West the venereal rate is far less than this; thus South Dakota 2 has a rate of 5.33 per 100 or 4.4% of the rate for Texas. Thence, it follows, if our method be justified, that only about 4% of the young men of this region ever get infected with venereal disease. There is no use in discussing the rate for the United States as a whole, since about 10% of this rate is made up from colored persons and negroes, who have a so much larger rate than the whites as to distort the average.

TROUBLES OF CONGRESSES.

In international congresses the attitude of the French men of science has to be reckoned with. Recently the French Committee on the second International Congress of Comparative Pathology to be held at Rome, 1921, voted to refrain from attending it, if the central powers are invited to attend; since the latter have not yet "proclaimed, by a public act, that they repudiate all connection with the government and the military leaders of Germany in 1914 as regards the anti-social acts committed by these during the war."

HEREDITARY EXOSTOSES.

A short article descriptive of a family showing "Hereditary multiple cartilaginous exostoses" is published in the *Journal of the American Medical Association* for February 26, by H. H. Maynard, M.D., and Clifton R. Scott, M.D. The article is illustrated with Roentgenograms and a family pedigree chart showing four affected generations. "The disease shows a marked hereditary factor and is transmitted by male or female." The family history does not support theories of infection. There are some fourteen citations from the literature.

HEREDITY IN BRONCHIAL ASTHMA.

Dr. S. Piness in a paper on "Etiology of Bronchial Asthma" in the *California State Journal of Medicine* for January claims that "Heredity is an important predisposing but not exciting factor in from 25 to 50 per cent. of the cases." (*Jour. Am. Med. Asso.*, Feb. 26.)

HEREDITY OF AINHUM.

Ainhum is a supposed tropical disease characterized by a gradual amputation of one or more toes, chiefly the little toe, by the formation of a constricting band at the base. The cause of the disease is unknown. Dr. Keith M. B. Simon of Belize, British Honduras, reports that it is fairly common in that country and he believes it to be hereditary. A case is described with illustration in the *Journ. Amer. Med. Ass.* for Feb. 26, p. 590.

STERILIZATION IN OREGON.

In the state of Oregon, during the biennial period ending September 30, 1920, thirty sterilizing operations have been performed, according to the surgical report of the Oregon State Hos-

pital. These were done at the direction of the State Board of Eugenics. It is stated that no untoward or unfavorable results have occurred, and the operations have been beneficial in all cases. The hospital has found it rather difficult for the public as well as the patients and relatives to get the right point of view and appreciate the immediate and remote benefits to be derived from this means of preventing the increase of insanity. It is, however, the belief of Oregon authorities that the increasing enlightenment of the people will cause these operations to be resorted to much more extensively in the future.

SCIENCE AND SENTIMENT.

"As an animal breeder of some years' experience I have no doubt whatever that almost any breeder of average intelligence, if given omnipotent control over the activities of human beings, could in a couple of generations breed a race of men on the average vastly superior—by our present standards—to any race of men now existing in respect of virtually every quality or attribute; but as a practical person I am equally sure that nothing of the sort is going to be done, by legislative action or any delegation of powers. Before any sensible person or society is going to entrust the control of its germ-plasm to science, there will be demanded that science know a great deal more than it now does about the vagaries of germ-plasms and how to control them.

"But because of the altogether more impersonal nature of the case, most men are perfectly willing to let anybody do anything he likes in the direction of modifying the environment or trying to, quite regardless of whether science is able to give any slightest inkling on the basis of ascertained

fact, whether, the outcome will be good, bad or indifferent. Hence, many kinds of weird activities and propaganda flourish and we go on paying large sums of money." Raymond Pearl, Lowell Lectures.

MARRIAGE HYGIENE.

Iowa.

The Iowa state legislature has before it a bill forbidding marriage without a certificate attesting mental and physical fitness. (Jour. Am. Med. Asso., Mar. 5, p. 661.)

Minnesota.

The Minnesota legislature has under consideration a bill for marriage regulation, which is hygienic and not eugenic, as commonly reported by the press.

Oregon.

The Oregon legislature passed a bill, Feb. 19, requiring an examination as to mental and physical fitness of women before granting a marriage license. A law has been in force requiring similar examinations of men.

Michigan.

The bill which was before the Michigan legislature "requiring applicants for marriage licenses to file physicians' certificates regarding their mental and physical qualifications," has been defeated in the Senate by a vote of 16 to 4.

EUGENICS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The recently enacted law in North Carolina requiring affidavit from a physician in good standing, showing that neither party applying for a marriage license is afflicted with tuberculosis, or is mentally defective, is stirring up a good deal of trouble in that state. The difficulty appears to be chiefly in the matter of the mental affirmation. Many physicians decline to make affidavit as to mental condi-

tion, claiming that they are unable to do so. As a consequence the flow of the matrimonial current is seriously impeded. Whether the fault is in the form of the law or in the interpretation which the physicians are putting upon it seems to be the point which is exciting considerable controversy and editorial comment. As the penalty for a false affidavit is severe, it is not strange that the physicians are shy until an interpretative ruling has been made as to the full significance of the law.

INSTITUTION FOR CRIMINAL RESEARCH.

Chicago has under consideration the establishment of a laboratory in Cook county for the investigation of all problems connected with crime. It is urged that the laboratory should be the largest and most complete in this country and perhaps in the world, as Chicago has ample material for such investigation and research. As reported by the *New York Times*, an institution is proposed to cost \$8,000,000 to \$10,000,000, equipped with all facilities "for investigation, study, research and analysis, with probable discoveries of causes and effects of crime, the probable invention of better methods of handling crime, and the obtaining of desirable and substantial results in the prevention of crime." It is proposed that all the agencies which handle crime be housed in the proposed structure. By this means it is hoped to make Chicago a rival of certain European cities in the suppression and prevention of crime. The founding of such an institution, if rightly organized, would mark the beginning of a great advance in the clear understanding and in the effective control of the criminal forces of society.

DRYING UP THE SPRINGS.

A special appropriation of \$135,000 to the Ohio Bureau of Juvenile Research has been asked for. The object is for facilities for making mental examinations of about 4,000 persons in institutions annually in order to detect the feeble-minded. It is planned by the new state board of administration, as soon as authorization and funds can be procured, to segregate permanently the feeble-minded and the submental criminalistic type, developing the state farms for this purpose. The ultimate aim is eugenical, as might be expected since the plan has been worked out by, or in conjunction with, Dr. H. H. Goddard, in charge of the Bureau. It is hoped by the plan to cut off the stream of hereditary defectives. No doubt a very great deal could be done by carrying out this plan. Probably, in another generation, the feeble-minded rate in the state would be half what it now is. And homicide, rape and burglary would become relatively much less common.

BAD CHILDREN AND BAD GERMS.

A marked change in behavior, characterized by purposeless, impulsive motor acts, marked irritability, disorders of attention and variable mood, inadequate and inconsistent emotional reactions, marked insomnia and sometimes eroticism, has been shown, by Leahy and Sands (*J. Amer. Med. Assn.*, Feb. 5), to follow "sleeping sickness" in some children, 5 to 15 years of age.

POST-WAR VITAL STATISTICS.

The French bureau of statistics has just published the vital statistics for France for the first half of 1920. This includes for the first time since the war the invaded departments. The excess of births over deaths amounts

to 67,946, a better figure than has been reached for a long time. France has recently enacted a much more stringent law to prevent the dissemination of information on methods of birth control. (*Jour. Am. Med. Assoc.*, Mar. 5, pp. 665-6.)

HYGIENE CONGRESS ABANDONED

The International Congress of Hygiene, which was to have been held in Geneva in May, has been abandoned, for the reason that the low value of the currency of many countries and the high value of the Swiss franc make it impossible for many countries to send delegates. Fully 600 delegates from all parts of the world had been expected to attend. It was proposed by Great Britain and the United States, that they be permitted to subsidize delegates of nations with abnormally low exchange, but these delegates, regarding it as a form of alms giving, refused the offer.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Dr. Victory B. Anderson of the National Committee on Mental Hygiene is conducting a mental hygiene survey of the state of South Carolina under the direction of the Child Welfare Commission.

The Sociedad Ecuatoriana de Estudios Historicos Americanos, founded in Quito, July 24, 1909, and which has been concerned in part with questions of race and anthropology in Ecuador, has now become the Academia Nacional de Historia of the republic.

Columbia, Mo., is reported to have more twins in proportion to its population than any place in America. It is a college town and out of a total resident and student population of 15,272 there are thirty-two pairs of twins, or one pair to every 477 persons in the place.

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NO. 5

HEREDITY OF D. A. TOMPKINS.

Daniel Augustus Tompkins was born in Edgefield County, South Carolina, October 12, 1851, on his father's cotton plantation, worked by slave labor. From country school and South Carolina College, he went to the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, working summers at the Bessemer steel works, Troy, and graduating in 1869. He was draftsman in Brooklyn for a time, and head draftsman for the Bethlehem iron works, 1879-81; went to Germany as constructing engineer for some months; and settled in 1882 as engineer, machinist and contractor at Charlotte, North Carolina. He first became agent of the Westinghouse Company, then formed the D. A. Tompkins Company which built cotton oil mills, promoted and installed cotton mills in the South, and developed their own machine shops and foundry. There followed 25 years of ever widening activity:—cooperative mill building, promotion of industrial and technical education, including textile schools; writing of books; owning and managing the "Charlotte Observer"; lecturing, serving on the U. S. Industrial Commission, developing plans for marketing cotton, and building homes for mill workers. After a paralytic stroke he retired to a mountain home, where he died after five years of invalidism, October, 1914.

Tompkins had the three attributes of a preeminent man: industry, tactics and strategy. He was clearly a hyperkinetic, rich in ideas, driven, generous and with a fund of humor. This hyperkinesis was shown in his mother also, who rose early and with

a "talent for business" and "energetic nature" managed the plantation, while her "easy-going" husband was in the war, better than it was managed by him. When the war ended, leaving the fortunes of most Southern families wrecked, she sold her hoarded cotton for \$20,000.

Tompkins was by nature and training a tactician. For ten years after leaving the Polytechnic he developed as a head draftsman and planner of machinery and patterns. He was always meeting situations with intelligence and action was based on knowledge. In his addresses, which were numerous, he relied largely on statistics. As a boy, his favorite study was mathematics. His father was a practising physician, more devoted to science than to his plantation; a ready and fluent speaker. His brother Arthur has been a successful lawyer in the ancestral county.

As a strategist Tompkins was remarkable. From youth he had the definite "plan of life" of becoming an engineer and iron master of the South. This is because mechanical pursuits made overwhelming appeal. As a boy, his chief delight was his father's blacksmith and carpenter shops; and making water wheels for the plantation grist mill. At 16 years he built a bridge for which his father had taken the contract. This strong instinct led him to the Polytechnic, led him to the Bethlehem iron works, to the formation of his engineering company, to the sale of engines, mills to create a demand for engines, investigation of the utilization of cotton seed and of the economics of cotton spinning to create a demand for

mills, and the upbuilding of mill communities to promote the health of the mill hands. Mechanical instinct and patriotic devotion to the nascent South brought success.

G. T. Winston, 1920. *A Builder of the New South, being the story of the life work of Daniel Augustus Tompkins.* N. Y.: Doubleday, Page & Co. x + 403 pp. \$3.00.

FREUD, JUNG AND McDOUGAL.

The "new psychology," which is the outgrowth of the teachings of Freud and Jung, has received many expositions in recent years; but there still remains room for a comprehensive sketch which the present work supplies. The whole work revolves around the three fundamental mental processes: the cognitive or the knowing process; the affective or the emotion-arousing process; and the conative or the motion-inciting or response process. The author's treatments of the unconscious complexes and the libido are clear and simple, as are those of diversion and sublimation of the libido (wish or desire), and the resulting conflict. Dreams and their modern interpretations are elucidated. A chapter is devoted to the fundamental instincts, of which McDougall distinguishes twelve, viz: fright, pugnacity, repulsion, curiosity, self-assertion, self-abasement, parental instinct, reproduction, feeding, gregariousness, acquisition and construction. The author discusses more fully the psychological aberrations associated with self-assertion, gregariousness and reproduction. It is regrettable that the author's fundamental concept of psychic energy seems still vague. The book is a valuable one for every student of human behavior.

Tansley, A. G., 1920. *The New Psychology and its Relation to Life.* N. Y.: Dodd, Mead & Co. 283 pp. \$4.00.

A BIOLOGIST'S VIEWS

A biologist has as much right to express his opinions as anybody else; and in view of his special knowledge they are apt to be different opinions from those of the non-biologist. Also, since the biologist has special knowledge about organisms and, as man is an organism, his opinions about man are especially worth listening to. Dr. Conklin is one of our most famous biologists. He holds "that nothing which concerns man is wholly foreign to the fundamental principle of life and evolution, and that the future progress of mankind depends upon a rational application of the principles of science to all human affairs."

The book comprises three parts: I, Paths and possibilities of human evolution; II, Evolution and democracy; III, Evolution and religion. We find that part I sticks closest to biology and is most interesting. There is certainly much probability in Conklin's opinion that all races of the earth will soon be hybridized. He concludes that there is no present indication that a new and higher species of man will develop on earth. Every intellectual human being will want to read this book.

E. G. Conklin, 1921. *The Direction of Human Evolution.* N. Y.: Scribners. 247 pp.

EUGENICS LEGISLATION.

Among various bills effecting the marriage laws of New York there is now before the State legislature a bill suggested by Dr. Lucien S. Howe of Buffalo, an eye specialist of national reputation, and introduced by Senator W. W. Campbell of Niagara Falls. The provisions of this bill seek to prevent the marriage of persons likely to transmit serious eye defects by heredity. None of these marriage regulation bills is likely to be passed

THE SATURDAY CLUB.

About the middle of the last century the city of Boston with its environs attained the proud position of being the intellectual metropolis of the new world. Within her vicinage there sprang up or were transplanted many of the literary and intellectual masters of American life. This close association of creative mentalities furnished an atmosphere and provided a stimulus so conducive to intellectual productivity that the results have never been surpassed by any similar locality in this country. The nucleus of this intellectual metabolism, to use a biological figure, was to be found in the Saturday Club. Here from month to month the workers gathered in synopsis to receive that enzymatic stimulus from the interplay of minds that sent them back to their laboratories and studies with new ideas and fervent inspirations for expression in new products.

In the present work Dr. Edward Waldo Emerson has opened to our view the mental reactions and interplay of these informal gatherings. Although no records were kept and scarcely any form of organization existed, he has gathered from the diaries, letters and other writings of these men the impressions which each made upon his fellows. In this social circle no man was upon dress parade; it was merely "a friendly group . . . a pleasant, utterly informal company of men more or less eminent dining, or rather having a long lunch, together on the last Saturday of each month." Here each man relaxed, if relax he could, and revealed the more intimate workings of his mind in unconscious confidence to his fellows some of whom were keen and competent to observe and record. From these first hand studies

and other sources Dr. Emerson has built up his pen portraits of this remarkable group. More than thirty form the center of the picture, while many others are more or less distinctly outlined in the background. It is impossible to list all the important names and it is difficult to select where all are so eminent. As a sample of the group we may name Agassiz, Emerson, Lowell, Motley, Hawthorne, Sumner. As a whole the work is a valuable as well as interesting character study.

Edward Waldo Emerson, 1918. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. xii 515 pp.

CYCLICAL CHANGES IN STATURE.

Dr. Clelia D. Mosher analyzes, in the *California State Journal of Medicine*, 1921, the measurements of women entering Stanford University, California. The average statures for the three decades considered are:

1891-1900	1,116 cases	63.2 inches
1901-1910	1,200 cases	63.5 inches
1911-1920	1,707 cases	63.8 inches

The writer concludes that the result is probably due to (1) more hygienic dress; (2) increased physical activity. She thinks these figures "point to a more fully developed and more perfectly functioning woman." The author does not consider the possibility that we have to do with an hereditary, racial change of the population, rather than a mere improvement of conditions. Measurements of drafted men and soldiers at demobilization indicate that Californians and men from other Pacific and Great Basin states have a tall stature. There is a large proportion of the tall European races among them. Again men found with tuberculosis have a stature much above the average—probably because the tall races are less resistant than the shorter ones.

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MAY, 1921.

II. INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF EUGENICS.

It is expected that a large number of institutions and learned societies from all over the world will send delegates to this Congress, which is to be held in the American Museum of Natural History, New York City, September 22-28, 1921. A partial list follows: American Association of Anatomists, Ross G. Harrison; American Association for the Advancement of Science, J. McKeen Cattell; American Philosophical Society, G. H. Shull; American Public Health Association, Louis I. Harris; American Neurological Association, Henry H. Donaldson; American Sociological Society, Rudolph M. Benda, Robert P. Chaddock, E. L. Earp, Maurice Parmlee; Barnard College, Henry E. Crampton; Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum, Honolulu, L. R. Sullivan; Dartmouth College, John H. Gerould; Danish Anthropological Committee, August Wimmer, Soren Hansen; Girton College; Kings College, University of London, R. Ruggles Gates; Lehigh University, Robert W. Hall; Leland Stanford Junior University, David Starr Jordan; Mount Holyoke College, Miss Abby H. Turner; New York Academy of Sciences, Henry E. Crampton; Pratt Institute, Mrs. Lucy M. Paul, Miss Janet Hale; Royal Anthropological Institute, W. McDoug-

all; Royal Fredericks University, Norway, Kristine Bonnevie, Ragnar Vogt; Royal Society, London, H. D. Dakin; Royal Society of Edinburgh, Henry Fairfield Osborn; Société Belge d'Eugénique, Dr. Albert Govaerts; Svenska Lakaresallskapet, Sweden, Dr. Herman Lundborg; University of Leeds; University of Kentucky; University of Edinburgh, Sutherland Simpson; University of Paris, M. Moliard; Vassar College, Dr. E. B. Thelberg; University of Punjab, India, C. H. Rice.

The following program has been arranged, and will be added to. Section I, dealing with Genetics and Human Inheritance, is under the secretaryship of Dr. Helen Dean King. The leading address in this section will be given by Dr. Lucien Cuénot, Professor of Zoology at the University of Nancy, France. Dr. Cuénot is distinguished for his numerous zoological researches, especially those dealing with the inheritance of color in mice. The result of his investigations led to the formulation of the factor hypothesis which underlies practically all of the important modern advances in genetics. It is, therefore, a matter of great interest to all eugenicists and geneticists that Dr. Cuénot will be able to attend the Congress.

Among other speakers in this section will be E. G. Conklin, of Princeton University, "The Role of Cytoplasm in Heredity"; H. A. Cotton, New Jersey State Hospital, "Inheritance of Mental Diseases"; Lucien Howe, Buffalo, "Inheritance of Eye Defects"; H. S. Jennings, Johns Hopkins University, "Inheritance in Unicellular Organisms"; Mr. Lidbetter, London, "Inheritance of Defective Stock in London"; Leo Loeb, Washington University, "Inheritance

of Cancer in Mice"; C. E. McClung, National Research Council, "Evolution of the Chromosome Complex"; T. H. Morgan, Columbia University, "Physical Basis of Inheritance"; H. J. Muller, University of Texas, "Rate of Mutation"; Abraham Myerson, Boston, "Inheritance of Mental Diseases"; A. J. Rosanoff, Kings Park, "Inheritance of Mental Disorders"; C. R. Stockard, Cornell University Medical College, "Inheritance of the Effects of Alcohol"; Sewall Wright, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, "Inheritance of Tuberculosis."

The secretary for Section II, dealing with the Human Family, is Howard J. Banker. Dr. Herman Lundborg will give the leading address of this section. He is the author of the great work of a dozen years, the "Medizinisch-biologische Familien forschungen" . . . in Sweden (Provinz Blenkinge)—a work which stands as a model of field work. He is also the author of the sumptuous "Svenska Folktyper," an iconographic work. It is expected that Dr. Lundborg, now in Uppsala, will become head of a race-biological institute, the establishment of which the Swedish parliament has under consideration.

Other papers arranged for this section are as follows: W. S. Anderson, University of Kentucky, "Effect on the Germ Plasm of Isolation in a Mountain Section"; Arthur M. Calhoun, White Plains, "The Economic Factor in the Problem of Eugenics"; Frederick S. Crum, Prudential Life Insurance Co., "The Size of Families in the U. S. from 1680 to 1890"; A. H. Estabrook, Eugenics Record Office, "The Tribe of Ishmael; a study in Cacogenics"; Miss Elizabeth Greene, Waverley House, New York, "A Study of a Group of Adolescent Runaways";

Roswell H. Johnson, University of Pittsburgh, "Mate Selection"; Helen Dean King, Wistar Institute, "Is Inbreeding Injurious?"; Dr. Hilda Noyes, Kenwood, N. Y., "The Oneida Community Experiment in Stirpiculture"; Miss Hazel E. Stanton, State University of Iowa, "An Experimental Investigation of Musical Inheritance"; W. F. Wilcox, Cornell University, "The Distribution and Increase of Negroes in the United States"; Frederick Adams Woods, "The Conifcation of Social Groups, Evidence from New England Families."

Under the third section, whose secretary is Clark Wissler, papers on the Factor of Race will be read by Emery Filbey, "Vocational Problems with Respect to Racial Groups"; Maurice Fishberg, "Intermarriage between Jews and non-Jews; their Racial, Social and Political Effects"; A. Hrdlicka, U. S. National Museum, "The Physical and Physiological Characteristics of Old Americans"; Paul R. Radosavljevich, "Eugenic Problems of the Slavic Race"; Robert B. Bean, University of Virginia, "The Distribution of Human Types"; C. E. Seashore, University of Iowa, "Racial Differences in Musical Ability"; T. Wingate Todd, "Skin Color and Skull Form in the American Negro."

Section IV deals with Applied Eugenics. The secretary is Frederick L. Hoffman. H. H. Laughlin, of Cold Spring Harbor, will speak on "Sterilization" and "Nativity in State Institutions," and Wm. S. Sadler, Chicago Therapeutic Institute, on "Eugenic Aspect of Medical Hormones."

Word has recently been received that Major Leonard Darwin hopes to attend the Congress. It is expected that he will deliver one of the leading

general addresses to all Sections of the Congress combined. Dr. Darwin, born in 1850, is a son of Charles Darwin, and was formerly a major in the Royal Engineers. He is eminent as an economist. For the past ten years he has been president of the Eugenics Education Society of London, and was president of the First International Congress of Eugenics in 1912.

An Eugenics Exhibition will be held beginning September 22 in the American Museum of Natural History. The exhibits should be of a nature which the man of ordinary intelligence and education, but without special scientific training, may readily comprehend and appreciate. Charts, maps, pictures, models and scientific apparatus are considered proper means for displaying and demonstrating eugenical facts and principles. All exhibits should be started in time to reach the Museum on or before July 15, 1921. They are to be labeled: Dr. H. H. Laughlin, Eugenics Congress, American Museum of Natural History, New York City.

The exhibits will be classified as follows: GROUP I. HEREDITY. General Genetics; Human Heredity; Physiology of Reproduction. GROUP II. THE HUMAN FAMILY. Fecundity; The differential survival of various strains; Mate selection. GROUP III. THE FACTOR OF RACE. Evolution of man; Photographs of human racial types; Maps of past and present distribution of races; Race in relation to history; Facts of race migrations and intermingling. GROUP IV. APPLIED EUGENICS. Human constitutional differences and applications; Records of racial facts; Eugenical surveys; Eugenics in relation to treatment of those under state care (feeble-minded, insane, etc.); National hereditary qualities and national greatness; Eu-

genics and genealogy. GROUP V. SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS AND METHODS: PERSONAL. Institutions of Eugenics; Societies of eugenics and organizations for race betterment; Methods of collecting and recording eugenical data; Books, journals pamphlets and other publications; Biographical and personal data; letters and photographs of eugenicists.

Any one interested in obtaining further information concerning the Congress may secure it by writing to Dr. C. C. Little, Secretary-General, American Museum of Natural History, New York City. The second announcement containing full information about classes of membership is now in press.

EUGENICS RESEARCH ASSOCIATION. ANNUAL MEETING.

The ninth annual meeting of the Eugenics Research Association will be held at Cold Spring Harbor on Friday, June 24, 1921. The guests will take the train from Pennsylvania Station, New York, at nine o'clock (daylight saving time). They will be met at Cold Spring Harbor. The morning session will begin at 11 o'clock and continue until one, when lunch will be served on the grounds of the Eugenics Record Office. The remainder of the program will be given in the afternoon, the guests returning to New York at half past four.

The full program of this meeting will appear in the June number of the EUGENICAL NEWS. The president, Irving Fisher of Yale University, will give the principal address. Others on the program will be Dr. Arthur H. Estabrook, field investigator for the Eugenics Record Office, who will speak on the "Tribe of Ishmael"; Dr. S. J. Holmes, University of California, "The selective elimina-

tion of male infants under different environmental influences"; Professor Roswell H. Johnson, University of Pittsburgh, "The relation of income to quality and fecundity"; Dr. Wilhelmine E. Key, Battle Creek, Michigan, "Genetic interpretation of state and sectional history"; Miss Elizabeth Greene, Waverley House, New York, "Families with anti-social conduct"; Dr. C. H. Danforth, Washington University Medical School, "Some racial and hereditary factors in the distribution of hair"; Charles B. Davenport, "Heredity of build"; Dr. Lucien Howe, Section of Ophthalmology, American Medical Association, Dr. Stewart Paton, of Princeton, and Dr. H. H. Laughlin, of Cold Spring Harbor.

ACCESSIONS TO ARCHIVES OF EUGENICS RECORD OFFICE.

BIOGRAPHY, 13.

COLLECTIVE BIOGRAPHY, 9.

GENEALOGIES, 4.

TOWN HISTORIES, 2.

RECORD OF FAMILY TRAITS, 13.

INDIVIDUAL ANALYSIS CARDS, 11.

FIELD REPORTS:

Mr. Brammer: Description, 132;
charts, 16; individuals, 589.

Miss Cook: Description, 36; charts,
2; individuals, 37.

Miss Covert: Description, 65;
charts, 5; individuals, 171.

Miss Earle: Description, 82; charts,
4; individuals, 118.

Miss Edmundson: Description, 50;
charts, 2; individuals, 69.

Mrs. Hughes: Description, 35;
charts, 2; individuals, 49.

Miss Lantz: Description, 48; charts,
4; individuals, 85.

AMAUROTIC NATIONAL IDIOCY.

Bateson, in his Galton Lecture (*Eugenics Review*, April) before the Eugenics Education Society, discusses

the fate of a nation, like his own, that is blind to genetics in relation to mankind. Blind (amaurotic) to the facts, lacking that humility of spirit that recognizes self-ignorance, England (like America and all other highly-civilized countries that worship the false gods of race improvement by "improved conditions of life" and "human equality") is being led along the path to destruction as Greece and Rome were.

And apparently it is not possible to break the combination. Satisfied with a false formula whose successes are remembered and whose numerous failures are overlooked, and insistent that society shall be controlled by that false formula, nations float on toward the cataract, deaf to those who warn of the hastening waters and distant roar until the truth has been recognized, as Bateson says "too late."

UNITED STATES BIRTH STATISTICS, 1919.

The annual record of births of the United States of America is constantly improving in scope. Unfortunately in this last volume Rhode Island, the most densely populated state, is missing, but South Carolina becomes available with more "negro" children born than white. In South Carolina the sex ratio for white children is 107; for negro children 102. The twin ratio in South Carolina is about 1.4 per cent. for whites and 1.9 per cent. for colored. Taking the entire registration area, in size of family the fecundity of Italian mothers is in a class by itself. Italy is the only nation whose mothers in this country have had six children more often than one only. Native white mothers have six children less than one-fifth as often as one child only.

MARRIAGE HYGIENE.

A bill requiring all males to present health certificates when applying for marriage license was passed by a vote of 58 to 20 in the house of delegates of West Virginia, April 15, and now goes to the senate. The bill is undoubtedly purely hygienic, although, as usual, announced in the press as "eugenic."

MENTAL HYGIENE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

During 1920 the work of various mental hygiene societies in the Union of South Africa has been consolidated by bringing into being "A National Council for Mental Hygiene and for the Care of the Feeble-Minded." Of this council Mr. George W. Cook of Potchefstroom has been elected first president. Dr. Cook writes that he believes the "National Council" may learn much "from the experience of other countries on this question, especially from America which is always in the vanguard." Mr. Cook will be materially assisted by being provided with copies of various forms used in the collection of data by the organizations and institutions engaged in the study of mental hygiene and the study of the feeble-minded.

NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION.

The seventeenth annual meeting of the National Tuberculosis Association is to be held at the Waldorf Astoria in New York on June 14-17 inclusive. According to the preliminary program, which has been announced, we learn that one of the proposed papers will be on "Further observations on heredity as influencing natural resistance to tuberculosis," by Paul A. Lewis, M.D., and Sewall Wright, Ph.D.

A STUDY OF DELINQUENCY.

The University of Texas Bulletin for March 1, 1917, presents a study on the "Mental Aspects of Delinquency," by Truman Lee Kelley. In this study of a group of delinquent boys by a series of mental tests Dr. Kelley finds that in reference to size and vital capacity, the delinquent boys are slightly larger than normal boys, which Dr. Kelley thinks may be in part due to the healthy, regular living and abundant food in the institution. In other respects, such as pubertal development, grip of hand, tapping and mental ability, there is a decided advantage on the part of the normal boy, and in respect to mental capacity this becomes more pronounced "the higher the type of mental activity considered." The point of greatest interest to eugenicists is the statement made that "the weight of evidence in this study warrants the belief that heredity is the largest and most important factor, in that it supplies the nature that is potentially delinquent despite the conclusions of Spaulding and Healy that there is no evidence that criminalistic traits as such are inherited. The actual crimes committed are certainly made possible by the environmental opportunities, and in this sense, but only so, does there seem ground for their statement." This is followed by the citation of a number of authorities bearing evidence to the same conclusion. Not the least important feature in this thorough-going study is the annotated bibliography which forms an appendix of thirty-eight pages and contains a list of 145 numbers with more or less extended comments as to the character of the papers. This will be found valuable for workers on the problems of delinquency.

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NO. 6

HEREDITY OF HENRY S. HOLLAND.

Henry Scott Holland, born at Ledbury, England, January 27, 1847, graduated from Oxford, 1870; accepted a studentship at Christ Church, Oxford, for five years, and remained there, after taking orders, lecturing and preaching, until 1884. Then he was appointed Canon of St. Paul's, London, where he remained for twenty-six years, conducting services, preaching, writing, organizing church movements, traveling and receiving all kinds of scholastic honors that were available for a leading "high churchman." In 1910 he was appointed Professor of Divinity at Oxford, and died there March 17, 1918.

Holland was a hyperkinetic. His spirits were gay like his mother's and his mother's unmarried sister, "Aunt Jane" Clifford. His father also had a "chuckling sense of humor." He loved laughter and chaff, and indulged in wit and irony and shouts of laughter. On a vacation walk he would go "prancing ahead, waving his stick enthusiastically at each point of view." His ideas were numerous, abrupt, and led to "quick changes of talk." His talk often took the form of fantasy. Thus he wrote to a correspondent in later years: "It is, believe me, very difficult for my silly old head to arrange itself to write letters. It is always asking to be let off. It bolts to bed and I can't wake up. It turns round and round inside and I can't stop it. It gets topsy-turvy and begins to sob and weep if I stick it strait. Poor little knob! I suppose it does its level best, but that is not saying much."

He was unmethodical always. He would write back to his host after a

party: "Of course, the overcoat was somebody else's. Overcoats always are. I am sending it back in disgrace and tears." Or to his hostess of a cassock left behind, "It hangs like a black ghost on the silent peg in the dark corner, glum, morose, despairing. It is the mere shadow of the form that filled it. . . . It has hung itself in a fit of morbid depression." His handwriting was very illegible. Yet, in later years, he had fits of depression. He was not an excellent general student; he hated algebra and cared nothing for science. He seemed out of touch with reality; the imaginary was reality for him. At twenty he writes his brother of the Eucharist, "It is the body and blood of your Saviour which are given to you, the same which really hung on the cross," etc. Even at five years he was asking questions on theology, and theological philosophy remained his constant chief interest. This religious tendency was found in his father also. The vividness of the unreal made him a good actor, like his brother, Lawrence.

Holland had a well developed speech center. "He preferred talking to writing." Preaching gave him "divinest joy." He had a voice of great range, and he was fond of the echoes it raised in the great cathedral. He was fond of expression in print also.

Like his father and brother Arthur he was affectionate, responsive to appeals to the paternal instinct. Unmarried, weak humanity became his child. He began at twenty-six years to preach in the streets and visit the slums. He organized the Christian Social Union to help the "working man"; started the papers "Good-

Will" and the "Commonwealth," devoted to advancing "causes."

Holland got great pleasure through his senses. Color and music made great appeal. He loved travel (like his father), and especially architecture and landscapes. Yet he liked to retire for reading and meditation, and would scourge himself and fast on occasions.

Stephen Paget, 1921. Henry Scott Holland. N. Y.: E. P. Dutton. 336 pp. \$5.00.

THE SOUTHERN HIGHLANDERS.

Among the many racial groups that are forming in the United States, none is more interesting to the anthropologist than the inhabitants of the Southern Highlands, frequently known as "mountain whites." The area they occupy includes the Allegheny-Cumberland belt, the Blue Ridge belt and the valley lying between them, from Pennsylvania to Northern Alabama. These people are mostly of Scotch-Irish origin. Those of English and German origin are present in next largest numbers. There are fewer than 10 percent. negro, except in cities. The Scotch came largely into this territory from North Carolina, the Germans from Pennsylvania, and the English from Virginia. Some of these people were certainly derived from those who came, as they say euphoniously at Sidney, Australia, "free passage"—in convict ships.

Physically they are tall—the tallest population in the country,—and they are correspondingly slender. Three-fourths of them live outside of communities of 1,000 inhabitants or over. Instinctively they are individualistic, are fond of swapping horses and other barter, of "moonshining" and of totting a gun. Rude in their life they are: but hospitable, very fond of religious exposition and indeed of religious emotions. Sanitation is bad

and trachoma, hookworm, pellagra and typhoid fever abound.

This is the people with whom the author lived for twenty-five years, a teacher and investigator of the Russell Sage Foundation. He has scientific interests, seeks precise knowledge on difficult and crucial points. His book is an important document for all students of this too-little known race.

John C. Campbell, 1921. The Southern Highlander and his Homeland. Russell Sage Foundation. 405 pp. \$3.50.

A YANKEE HUMORIST.

Issac H. Bromley, born in Norwich, Connecticut, became a newspaper reporter and editorial writer. For 40 years he wrote, wielding with satire and humor a great influence. For the 25 last years of his life he was the writer of an editorial column in the New York Tribune containing humorous observations on men and things.

Leading traits of Bromley were humorous exaggeration, as when he told a newspaper colleague (who was wont to blow to pieces those whom he critically reviewed) to "scrape off the blood and feathers" from his desk. Also, sympathy: "I like the human family," he said; and, to his grandchildren, to the end, he played Santa Claus at the Christmas tree. He was a pronounced patriot and a dangerous foe to sham and pretense; and very timid as to his own capacities, especially when called upon for an impromptu speech—though he was one of the choicest after-dinner speakers. Like many another humorist he passed quickly from fun to deep emotion-inspiring seriousness. Lability of mood is a trait of the humorist.

Norris G. Osborn, 1920. Isaac H. Bromley. New Haven: Yale Univ. Press. 42 pp. \$1.00.

A PSYCHOPATHIC HOSPITAL FOR TORONTO.

It is reported that plans have been made for building a Psychopathic Hospital in connection with Toronto University to be fully equipped for research problems. The Department of Psychology at the University will be related to the Hospital and its facilities will be utilized in the study of practical social problems concerned with elementary schools, feeble-mindedness and juvenile delinquency. It is believed that studies in human heredity will be encouraged.

UTAH WELFARE WORK.

The State Welfare Commission of Utah in a meeting held in the governor's office on May 5, outlined a program for its activities that promises well for the efficient service likely to be rendered by the Commission. As the foundation of the work, there is planned a course of education in social welfare problems to be carried out in the state beginning with the subject of eugenics. Dr. George Thomas, state superintendent of public instruction, especially advocated the teaching of eugenics and the presentation of its practical side to the school children of the state. All welfare agencies in the state will be invited to cooperate to the fullest extent with the Commission. It is expected in time to formulate proposed legislation to correct social evils and aid in solving welfare problems in Utah. The Commission is limited to fifteen members, but others will be invited to cooperate as consulting members. The following committees have been appointed with their chairmen: Defectives, Dr. George S. Snoddy; Delinquents, Professor George Q. Coray; Dependent and neglected, Mrs. A. H. S. Bird; Health, Dr. T. B. Beatty; Public recreation, Professor Arthur L. Beeley.

REVUE D'EUGENIQUE.

A new eugenical publication has been started in Belgium by Société Belge d'Eugénique. This is the Revue d'Eugénique, a quarterly whose first number appeared in January, 1921. The first two numbers have been received at the Eugenics Record Office, and are of a high order.

The Société Belge d'Eugénique, founded over a year ago, is fully awake to the needs of the time in connection with the preservation of the race. Its leaders realize that the safeguarding of public health through hygienic measures is not sufficient, but that due attention must be paid to the prevention of the transmission of hereditary traits that would have an injurious effect on the race. The Revue has been founded with the idea of educating the public along these lines, and broadening the sense of responsibility of the people as regards marriage and offspring.

Belgium was represented at the First International Congress of Eugenics, held in London in 1912, by Drs. Enschede and Querton. They became so interested that, in 1914, M. Govaerts, the present secretary of the Société Belge d'Eugénique, was sent to London to study the work and organization of the Eugenics Education Society. A number of the leading scientists in the country are taking part in this movement, which is also receiving the support of the government, and it is to be expected that with such leadership and enthusiasm much will be accomplished in Belgium within the next few years.

EUGENICS AND STATISTICS.

Eugenics cannot progress without statistics. It is noteworthy, accordingly, that Iowa and West Virginia have recently adopted the model law providing for registration of births and deaths.

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JUNE, 1921.

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charts, 3; individuals, 92.

Miss Covert: description, 57;
charts, 2; individuals, 56.

Miss Edmundson: description, 31;
charts, 1; individuals, 31.

Miss Lantz: description, 53; charts,
3; individuals, 109.

ASSOCIATION MEMBERS.

Miss Marion Collins, '11, is completing the third year of her medical course at the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

Harry A. Boger, '18, is at Saranac Lake, N. Y., under treatment for tuberculosis.

Miss Jessie Taft, '12, is director of the Mental Hygiene Clinic of the Children's Bureau at Philadelphia.

Miss Sadie R. Myers, '15, has been engaged in post-graduate work at Columbia University, New York, for the past year.

Miss Marjorie Peeples, '20, has been serving as assistant to the medical inspector of public schools in Hamonton, N. J.

Miss Mae C. Graham, '19, is instructor in zoology at the University of Pittsburgh, Pa.

William V. Silverberg, '18, graduates from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York in June.

Miss Blanche F. Pooler, '19, is supervisor of field work in the School of Hygiene and Public Health, Baltimore, Md.

Miss Mina A. Sessions, '13, is a psychiatric social worker for the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, whose headquarters are at 50 Union Square, New York City.

Miss Elsie E. Pickels, '16, is a bacteriologist of Providence, R. I.

Miss Bertha Pfister, '17, is a field worker in the State Institute for the Feeble-minded at Spring City, Pa.

Miss Anna M. Petersen, '14, is superintendent of the Connecticut State Farm for Women.

Daniel W. LaRue, '13, who is head of the Department of Education at the State Normal School, East Stroudsburg, Pa., has published a "Psychology for Teachers" through the American Book Company.

Miss Mabel A. Robey, '13, is principal of the Special Health School, Washington, D. C.

Miss Mabel Huschka, '14, is Assistant Director of the Westchester County Child Welfare Department at White Plains, N. Y.

Mrs. Mary Storer Kostir, '13, has been acting as temporary instructor in zoology at the Ohio State University, Columbus, during the absence of her husband who has been in attendance at Columbia University, New York, during the past semester.

Miss June Adkinson, '12, is laboratory assistant at the Peter Bent Brig-

ham Hospital, Boston, Mass. She published the results of some of her studies in a paper on "Bronchial Asthma as an Inherited Character" which appeared in *Genetics* last year.

MacGregor Walmsley, '20, is continuing his travels in this country and his studies of our social and psychological institutions. He has spent a large part of the present year in Chicago and has contributed several papers to "National Education" of Wellington, New Zealand.

Dr. Frederick L. Reichert, '16, has been assistant in surgery at the Surgical Hunterian Laboratory of Johns Hopkins Medical School, Baltimore.

Laura B. Garrett, '11, has established a Summer Camp for boys and girls at Canaan, Conn. The camp is beautifully located on the mountain side above the Hoosatic river and is supplied with an abundance of pure spring water by a gravity system.

Ruth Taylor, '11, is director of the department of child-welfare, Westchester Co., N. Y.

Helen T. Reeves, '10, is special agent for the Kentucky State Board of Charities and Corrections. She is at present engaged in a thorough investigation as to the condition of the 2200 pauper idiots who are receiving an annual pension of \$75.00 each from the state.

Karl M. Cowdery, '15, has been acting superintendent of the State School at Whittier, California, during the past year.

Margaret Andrus, '20, has been engaged as field worker at the Eugenics Record Office since January first.

Dorothy Osborn, '16, takes the position of assistant to the Assistant Director of the Eugenics Record Office on June first.

Adeline E. Dartt, '20, is assistant social worker at the State Hospital, Kings Park.

Ruby K. Badger, '16, is superintendent of the Park Ridge School for Girls, Park Ridge, Ill.

William L. Dealey, '13, is assistant educational director in the United States Public Health Service.

Dr. Elizabeth B. Muncey, '11, has returned from a four months visit in England, where she left her daughter and two grandsons in excellent health. Dr. Muncey has taken up the duties of archivist at the Eugenics Record Office.

Miss Louise Nelson, '16, who has been long employed as archivist at the Eugenics Record Office is now engaged in special field work in connection with the Office.

Clara P. Pond, '14, who is now Mrs. Theodore Dwight Richards, is living at Perry, N. Y.

Mrs. Herbert G. Smith (Florence Davis, 1911) is the mother of a second child, Florence Sylvia, born in December, 1920.

The following members of the Training Class in Eugenics have been lost track of. We should be glad to receive information concerning any of them.

Miss Hazel Thorpe, '13.

Mrs. Mabel Irwin, '19.

Paul Wander, '17.

Miss Marion Sweet, '16.

Miss Nina M. Cage, '12.

Miss Adele McKinnie, '11.

OUR FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION.

Reports from the Census Bureau show, as was to be expected, a relatively small increase of our foreign born white population during the past census period 1910-1920. The total increase for the whole country was 358,442 or only 2.7 percent., over the foreign-born population of 1910. The greatest absolute increase has been in California, Michigan, and Texas, each of which reports over 100,000 increase. Minnesota, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin report a decrease of over 50,000 each.

IMMIGRATION LIMITS FOR THE YEAR ENDING JULY 1, 1922.

Under the so-called "percentage limitation" law which Congress recently enacted, immigration will be limited during the fiscal year July 1, 1921-June 30, 1922, to 3 per cent. of each of the several nationalities of foreign-born residents enumerated in the United States under the Census of 1910. This law automatically ceases to be operative after the expiration of one year. The purpose of this is twofold: first, to protect the country against an influx of immigrants from southern and eastern Europe, pending a study of the matter of immigration; and second, to try out the percentage scheme and thus determine whether it is, as has been argued, an effective means of limiting immigration to more desirable and more readily assimilable human stocks.

The Departments of State, Labor and Commerce each detailed two representatives to act as a committee for the purpose of determining the number of immigrants who under the law, may be admitted into the United States during the fiscal year. This committee consists of H. A. McBride, chief of the visé section, and Major Lawrence Martin, division of Western European affairs, for the Department of State; William C. Hunt, chief statistician for population, and Dr. Joseph A. Hill, chief statistician for revision and results, for the Department of Commerce; Ethelbert Stewart, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, and W. W. Husband, Commissioner General of Immigration, for the Department of Labor.

Changes in the boundary lines of many European countries since the United States Census of 1910 made the task of this committee particularly difficult, but they have completed their

studies and announce the following results: The Census of 1910 recorded 13,515,886 foreign-born inhabitants in the United States. 3 per cent. of this number of foreign-born persons will therefore, be permitted to enter the United States as immigrants during the year 1921-22. The committee has distributed this number among the several nations as follows:

United Kingdom	77,206
Norway	12,116
Sweden	19,956
Denmark	5,644
The Netherlands	3,602
Belgium	1,557
Luxemburg	92
France	5,692
Switzerland	3,745
Germany	68,039
Danzig	285
Finland	3,890
Africa	120
Portugal	2,269
Spain	663
Italy	42,021
Russia	34,247
Austria	7,444
Hungary	5,635
Rumania	7,414
Bulgaria	301
Greece	3,286
Czecho-slovakia	14,269
Jugoslavia	6,405
Albania	287
Fiume	71
Poland	20,019
Eastern Galicia	5,781
Other Europe	86
Armenia	1,588
Palestine	56
Smyrna District	438
Syria	905
Other Turkey	215
Other Asia	78
Atlantic Islands	60
Pacific Islands	22
Total	355,825

ALIENS: 1910 AND 1920.

It is interesting to note that in the last ten years the number of foreign-born white persons in the United States has increased in some parts of the country much more than in others.

The figures for New York City as our chief port of entry for immigrants show that the increase of foreign-born white for the city has been 61,513. Out of a total population of 5,620,048 the city now has a foreign-born white population of 1,989,216. The nationalities most largely represented are Russia 479,481, Italy 388,427, Ireland 202,833, the Central Empires combined about 555,789, and only 12,754 from all Asia.

One is surprised to find that Illinois with its great city of Chicago and having already a foreign born population of more than 1,200,000 shows an increase of only 1,843.

THE BIRTH-RATE.

In a paper read before the Cambridge University Eugenics Society on "The Fall of the Birth-rate," G. Udny Yule reviews the statistical data bearings upon this question. In general his conclusions conform to the commonly accepted views of the decline in birth-rate and that marriage fertility is on the whole graduated continuously from a very low figure for the upper and professional classes to a very much higher figure for unskilled labor. However, he calls attention to a significant fact not usually noted; that "there are some very marked occupational differentiations which cut right across the social gradation." Thus it appears from the Report of the Registrar General of England and Wales that the two groups of Textile Workers and Agricultural Laborers show each a fertility record scarcely higher

than the "Upper" and least fertile classes, while the group of the Miners have a fertility record the highest of all and much higher than that of the Unskilled Laborer. In this connection it may be well to remind ourselves that the Unskilled Labor group is doubtless the one which is most heavily loaded with defectives whose uncontrolled propagation has excited so much alarm. But these data would indicate that there is some restraining factor operative here.

In respect to the causes of the variations in birth-rate including the general decline, Yule presents evidence to confirm his conclusions that the "fall in fertility has not been effected solely or mainly by the use of artificial methods of contraception." Calling attention to a striking similarity in the curve for "percentage increase of population" to the curve for "average price-levels," more fully developed in a previous publication, he expresses the opinion that "the nexus is economic, and that it probably operates via psychology rather than directly through physiology," and adds, "I doubt—in fact I disbelieve—its being wholly conscious, or as the phrase now goes 'volitional.'" It is unsatisfactory that the paper drops the subject without any intimation as to the psychological process. If the cause of decreased fertility operates psychologically it is difficult to conceive how this can be accomplished except through a conscious or "volitional" continence or contraception. That there may be physiological factors operative without conscious control seems more understandable. The present writer believes, however, that contraception is neither the explanation nor the solution of the birth-rate problem.

INHERITED TONGUE-TIE.

In a Hindu family of Bengal the second son was tongue tied; i. e., the frenum of the tongue extended forward to the gum in front. No history was obtained of this condition in earlier generations.

The disadvantages of the tongue tied condition are (1) that the articulation, especially of the consonant "L," or words starting with "L," is not distinct, (2) the tongue can not be fully extended as, for example, when requested by the physician who wishes to make an examination. To overcome these deficiencies the young man, named "S" was operated upon at the age of 22 years to remove the defect. This has helped him to articulate clearly.

One of the sisters of "S," herself normal, was mated to a normal man belonging to a family in which there was no known case of tongue tie. This mating produced two sons, of whom the younger, now about four years old, inherited the tongue tie. Thus the character has skipped the maternal generation.

In another family of Bengal, it is stated, a tongue tied husband had by a normal wife two daughters and one son all of whom inherited the character.—S. Sinha, Prof. of Botany, Berhampur College, Bengal.

DISTRIBUTION OF GOITER.

In a paper published in the "Revista Mexicana de Biologia," Mexico, for November, 1920, F. Castillo Najera shows that goiter is prevalent up to 20 or 25 per cent. in parts of the state of Guerrero. "It does not seem to be endemic in the central states nor in the federal district nor in the peninsula of lower California, but the province of Mexico has a few endemic foci, as also the states on the West coast

and Vera Cruz has certain zones with 8 to 10 per cent. of the population affected." (Jour. Am. Med. Asso., May 7, 1921.)

PHYSICAL STANDARDS.

A conference has been recently held upon height-weight standards for children. Dr. Bird T. Baldwin is of a committee to formulate standards. Two suggestions are here offered: (1) The height-weight standard for Scotch or Scandinavian children should not be the same as for South Italians and Russian Jews. That is, the same standards are not applicable to Minnesota, North Carolina and New York City. (2) If a child's "build" is to be expressed,

the formula $\frac{\text{weight}}{(\text{stature})^2}$ is better than $\frac{\text{weight}}{\text{stature}}$ or $\frac{\text{weight}}{\text{stature}^3}$.

INDIANA STERILIZATION LAW.

A decision of the Supreme Court of Indiana has declared the sterilization law of the state unconstitutional. The chief ground of the decision is that the statutes does not give the person concerned a hearing before a judicial body where he may present his side of the case and evidence. The question is also raised as to sterilization being an extra punishment not ordered by a court.

FLORIDA LAWS.

It is reported that a so-called "Eugenics Marriage Bill" was passed in the house of representatives of Florida on May 19. The provisions of this bill are not given, but a second bill providing for the treatment of venereal disease only by licensed physicians was defeated.

EUGENICAL NEWS

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NOS. 7 and 8.

EUGENICS RESEARCH ASSOCIATION NUMBER

NINTH ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Eugenics Research Association was held on the grounds of the Eugenics Record Office on Friday, June 24, 1921. The association was called to order at 11:25 A.M. by Dr. Charles B. Davenport, who introduced Dr. Lucien Howe, who presided over the morning session. At one o'clock luncheon was served to the members and guests, and at 2:08 P.M. the association was again called together and presided over by Professor S. J. Holmes, of Berkeley, California.

The following are abstracts of the several papers presented.

1. *Presidential address, Future Research in Eugenics*, by Professor IRVING FISHER, New Haven, Conn.

The eugenist is interested in the quality of human beings rather than their quantity, and one of the great problems to be seriously considered is whether our boasted progress is not an illusion; whether, after all, the human race, in spite of its rapid multiplication and its increase in per capita wealth, may not be deteriorating. We know that affluence often ruins men and women, and history has at least produced a strong suspicion that it was the cause, or a cause, of ruin of many civilizations now dead.

There are many startling evidences of racial decay. One is that the war has damaged the potential fatherhood of the race by destroying over seven million young men, medically selected for fighting but thereby prevented from breeding.

Similarly there should be considered the possible effects on future generations of the undernourishment and

general undercare of the children and other noncombatants who will be the parents of the next generation.

Of all human inventions those relating to birth-control probably have the most direct bearing on the birth rate and its selective possibilities. This subject is one especially deserving eugenic research. Where will birth-control really take us? There are three possibilities: (1) it may cause depopulation and ultimately bring about the extinction of the human race; (2) it may reduce the reproduction of the prudent and intelligent and the economically and socially ambitious, leaving the future race to be bred from imprudent, unintelligent and happy-go-lucky people, thus resulting in race degeneration, or (3) it may cut off the strain of the silly and selfish, the weak and inefficient who will dispense with children for the very good reason that they lack physical stamina or ability to support a large family.

Cattell finds that the average Harvard graduate is the father of three-fourths of a son and the average Vassar graduate the mother of one-half of a daughter and that the average family of American men of science averages only 2.22 as compared with an average of 4.66 for the country. Popenoe and Johnson give similar results summarizing many statistical studies of Yale, Harvard, and other educational institutions. At present then our educational system seems to be destroying the very material on which it works! Colleges seem to be engines for the mental suicide of the human race!

But the truth is that we cannot yet tell what will ultimately happen as the net result of birth control: whether race degeneracy, depopulation, or race improvement, or, as I have suggested, all three in succession.

Another factor to be considered in connection with the character of our future inhabitants is the character of the present immigration.

The eugenist will find the remedies for the problems which I have suggested in different directions. One of the most important eugenic devices, if it be granted that war is disgenic, will be a League or Association of Nations which will prevent or minimize war.

2. *The Tribe of Ishmael*, by Dr. A. H.

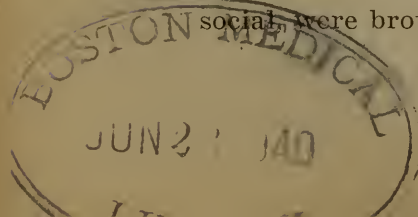
ESTABROOK, Indianapolis, Indiana.

The tribe of Ishmael is a large group of degenerates descended from several hundred different family heads, with the Ishmael family itself the central and most degenerate one of the whole. These people have lived mostly in Indiana and the neighboring states. The different families of the Tribe came to Indiana, separately in most cases, on the general tide of migration west from the original thirteen colonies along the seaboard just following the War of the Revolution. The early immigration into Indiana was mainly from southwestern Ohio and Kentucky. These people in turn had come from Virginia and the Carolinas. The make-up of the population of Virginia in colonial times is interesting as giving a clue to the source of the cacogenic families comprising the Tribe of Ishmael. Labor was scarce in Virginia at that time and the Virginia Company to fulfil its contracts brought to this country many idlers, youthful vagabonds and paupers. Later, convicted criminals, some political but more the common, the anti-social, were brought to serve out their

terms as servants and then to be set free in this country. After 1650 the deportation of confirmed criminals, i.e., felons, to the American Colonies was a common practice. Not only men but also female offenders and lewd women were sent. The family names of some of the Tribe members are the same as some of these undesirables thus sent; no actual lineage connection however has been made.

The pauper and criminal families which comprise the Tribe of Ishmael in Indiana and the neighboring states number about ten thousand people. They have been in the almshouses, the penitentiaries. They live by petty stealing, begging, ash-gathering. They receive poor relief from the township. They are wanderers. Many are feeble-minded.

There are three outstanding characteristics of the Tribe: pauperism, licentiousness and gypsying. Some of these people have been professional paupers and beggars for several generations, receiving both public and private relief. The names of these families are found year after year on the poor books of the various places where they have lived. The professional beggars have toured the town begging, with all sorts of excuses for not working and many using vitriol water in the eyes to simulate blindness. The licentiousness among the Tribe folk is striking. The loose marriage relation has been common. Wives have been changed with little legal sanction. Divorce in Indiana has always been very easy. Prostitution has been very common. At one time the greater proportion of the women keeping houses of prostitution in Indianapolis belonged to the Tribe. Members of the families of the Ishmaels often were the inmates of these places. Many illicit relationships have occurred. Some incest has been



found. The other marked characteristic of the Tribe has been the wandering or "gypsying" as it has been called by the Ishmaelites. The first trips, about 1840, were towards the Ohio River from Indianapolis. As this region became more settled the trips turned north toward the Miami Indian Reservations, where the Ishmaels were welcomed because of their half-Indian blood. It was upon these trips that many of the earlier intermarriages in the Tribe took place. Ordinarily these gypsyings began in the spring and ended in the fall. Sometimes a family did not return in the fall but spent the winter away, returning to Indianapolis the next year. Often on these longer trips the winter was spent in some poor-house. These people traveled in wagons, begging or stealing as they went; sometimes in a group, with several wagons or families, but more often alone.

Briefly, the individuals in this large group of the Tribe of Ishmael are still mating like to like, reproducing their feeble-mindedness and reproducing the same antisocial folk. Few have risen from the mass. The story is the same as that of the Jukes or the Nams, the antisocial traits are continually reappearing and no check has been placed upon it by society.

3. *The Selective Elimination of Male Infants under Different Environmental Influences*, by Professor S. J. HOLMES, Berkeley, Cal.
4. *The Relation of Income to Quality and Fecundity*, by Professor ROWELL H. JOHNSON, Pittsburgh, Pa.
5. *Some Racial and Hereditary Factors in the Distribution of Hair*, by C. H. DANFORTH, St. Louis, Mo.

As compared with his anthropoid relatives, man shows on the whole a degenerate condition of the pilary

system. This is particularly marked in the digital regions. However, the hair on the scalp and, in the male, on the face shows what appears to be a progressive tendency, being in these places relatively more specialized than in the anthropoid apes. Two regions showing these contrasted tendencies have been studied in several hundred individuals representing both sexes of the white and negro races.

The hair of the face has been investigated by Miss Mildred Trotter, who finds that the actual number of hairs present on the lips and cheeks is about the same in both sexes and in both races. The apparent differences are due chiefly, if not entirely, to differences in the number of hairs that enlarge, acquire pigment, and become noticeable. The sum of the beard hairs and the down hairs on the face of the negro man, or the women with hypertrichosis, is essentially the same as the sum of the beard hairs and the down hairs on the face of the white man, but the relative numbers of the two kinds vary in the different groups. Many individuals show a development of facial hair in excess of that typical for their group. In women this condition passes as hypertrichosis, in men it is generally overlooked. The condition may be transmitted by either sex directly from parent to child behaving, apparently, as a simple dominant trait.

In the region of the fingers the higher apes and man show a marked tendency toward the loss of hair. In the human species it has entirely disappeared from the terminal segments of all the digits. The middle segments are free from hair in about twenty-five per cent of white people and in nearly all negroes. When hair is present on any of the fingers it is almost invariably found on the ring

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Miss Earle: description, 81; charts, 16.

Miss Edmundson: description, 53; charts, 2; individuals, 66.

Miss Lantz: description 45; charts, 3; individuals, 157.

(PROGRAM CONTINUED.)

finger. In the majority of cases it is also found on the middle and little fingers, and occasionally also on the index. A study of seventy families showed that with two exceptions (in one of which the parental distribution was atypical) the amount of digital hair in the offspring did not exceed that of the most hairy parent. These data indicate that any amount of digital hair is in general dominant to any less amount, but they also show that the presence and the absence of hair in the mid-digital regions do not represent simple alternative conditions. Possibly there are epistatic

factors or, it may be, one main gene and several modifiers.

It is of interest to find that both on the face and on the hands more abundant hair is dominant to less abundant hair, despite the fact that evolutionary tendencies in the two regions appear to be in diametrically opposite directions.

6. *A study of 150 Adolescent Runaways*, by ELIZABETH GREENE, New York, N. Y.

Among the so-called delinquent girls who pass thru the Mental Clinic of the New York Probation and Protective Association the largest group is that of the runaways. This group is especially interesting from a eugenical point of view but by no means a homogeneous one. Within it we find true wanderers, hyperkinetics, and inadequates.

The statistical facts show us a group of young girls, the oldest 23, the youngest 14, who left home for various reasons. The largest number have been factory workers but they are by no means a defective group. Over a half fall into the normal or dull normal classes while about a quarter are defective. While only a fifth are foreign born a very large group are the children of immigrants, in fact a much larger group than in the general population of New York State.

These girls are most of them adolescents with all the restlessness and impatience with authority which that term implies and they are growing up in a generation which at a very early age feels capable of managing its own affairs; nevertheless it seems fairly evident that their wanderings are more dependent upon their inherited traits and individual characteristics than upon any other one thing.

7. *Educational Value of Legislation in Eugenics*, by LUCIEN HOWE, Buffalo, N. Y.

As the program has already been changed, I will venture to change it still further, and if permitted, I will devote all my time to a discussion of education concerning eugenics by legislation, as an indirect method of instruction. It is generally admitted that education is an important way of getting people to take notice of eugenics. If we can argue in favor of more attention to eugenics, we cause them to see what that is. Thus far we have made comparatively little progress. Very little attention is given to the subject of eugenics in the schools and colleges. When we come to ask the cause, it would seem to be due partly to the geneticists themselves, for this reason, that these men, like all true scientists, are interested in science and not in progress. Second, there is a general apathy on the part of the people at large in regard to the whole subject which makes it unpopular.

What we need is another way of approach, and that is through legislation. It is useless to try to influence people on theoretical grounds. The most direct way is to deal with the economic aspect of the matter. We do know, for example, that we have a total number of blind in the United States 75,000 to 100,000, and 7.5 per cent. of them are blind from heredity, or about 5,000. When we come to the question of the insane, the number varies. We could take the statistics gathered during the war—1,600,000 to perhaps 2,000,000, of which 65 per cent. are hereditary. The point we want to make is that from an economic standpoint the expense of taking care of these people is enormous, and the way to prevent their increase is through legislation.

But such legislation must not be of an extreme character at all. Naturally we think first of sterilization. That

will probably come, but it does not seem wise now, and it seems to me it is not practicable. We must make the appeal to the tax-payers, and we must depend upon this fundamental principle—that it is unjust for me to pay taxes because those two people want to marry and produce children for which I have to assist in support. A committee from the Sections of Ophthalmology of the American Medical Association on the Prevention of Hereditary Blindness agreed in general to a law something like this: That if one person knew of two persons who were about to marry, and feared that the outcome of such a marriage would probably become state charges, then he should appeal to a judge and ask that judge to give an injunction against the marriage. The facts of the case should then be passed upon by two persons—one an expert eugenicist and the other an ophthalmologist. The judge, after receiving the testimony of these two individuals, could at his option issue a statement to prohibit the marriage, or place them under bond that the issue of the marriage should not become a public charge.

One of the Senators of New York State embodied this in a bill which was presented at the last session of the legislature, simply for its educational value. There is one great disadvantage—that is persons could fall back on the old common law marriage. But in many states that has been done away with. (Map showing territory in which common law marriages are valid.)

We are now preparing for the Congress of Eugenics, which will call the attention of the whole country to this subject. There is the opportunity to educate the country, the opportunity to put before them some law which shall say, "That couple shall not

marry," and if you get the public discussing that you have an argument for the importance of eugenics. Those who have that Congress in charge should take men who are competent to speak from the standpoint of constitutional lawyers, to speak to the legislators and to have an outline of a law ready to say, "That has been endorsed by the International Congress of Eugenics." We should lessen the number of the unfit, and in so doing make the Congress become an epoch in the history of the human race.

8. *Inheritance of Musical Capacity.*

Discussion by Dr. Charles B. Davenport of results obtained by Miss Hazel M. Stanton, during field investigations carried on by Miss Stanton among 8 families as a field-worker for the Eugenics Record Office.

Miss Stanton used for measuring musical capacity an apparatus invented by Professor C. E. Seashore of the University of Iowa, who has made records on phonographic disks, by tuning-forks for pitch, and by other methods for intensity, for time intervals between notes, and also for testing tonal memory. These methods are quantitative ones, and we can measure exactly the fine niceties of discrimination.

Miss Stanton came east and started with the Record Office an intensive study of musical families. She measured 85 members of her families with these disks, and worked on related members, getting qualitative evidence of 500 altogether. Then she divided the results of measurements into 8 grades. Her result can be presented very briefly as follows: Where both of the parents came of musical stock, then out of 11 children measured, all were musical excepting one whose normal growth was stunted, and who had no musical tendencies

or capacities. Of matings between non-musical stock, 25 children were measured and all of them were non-musical. From the mating of a musical parent on one side and a non-musical on the other, there were 17 offspring, 6 of high-grade musical capacity and 11 non-musical.

I should have said before that these tests are independent of training, that is if the tests show that the person has a capacity for distinguishing pitch of 50 per cent., apparently any amount of training will not alter that capacity. We are dealing here with some constitutional peculiarity which is not altered by training, so we have a good chance to study the inheritance of special capacities not alterable by environment.

Miss Stanton has gone into the matter in still further detail. Thus she has studied the inheritance of the different special capacities, and she has invented an interesting method of representing quantitatively those capacities.

9. *Nativity of Institution Inmates*, by HARRY H. LAUGHLIN, Cold Spring Harbor, L. I.

This is a progress report of an investigation now being made for the purpose of determining the absolute and relative numbers of native and foreign born inmates and members of state custodial institutions of the usual ten classes into which the socially inadequate are divided. These classes are: (1) the feeble-minded; (2) the insane (including the psychopathic); (3) the criminalistic (including the delinquent and wayward); (4) the epileptic; (5) the inebriate (including drug habitues); (6) the diseased (including the tuberculous, syphilitic, leprous); (7) the blind (including those with greatly impaired vision); (8) the deaf (including those with greatly impaired hearing); (9) the

deformed (including ruptured and crippled); and (10) the dependent (including orphans, soldiers and old folks in "homes").

Up to the present time, there have been received only fragmentary bits of facts relative to the comparative incidence in institutional population of native born persons, foreign born persons, and descendants of recent immigrants. The investigation in hand will list approximately one million inmates of state institutions for the ten types of the socially inadequate. In each case nationality or social descent will be correlated with the social or clinical diagnosis of the particular personal handicap. With these figures, it will then be possible to work out ratios in which it can be shown what the tendencies of specific nationalities in America during the past decade were in reference to specific types of misconduct and handicap. Some nations in America are charged with an undue percentage of crimes of violence; others with crimes against property; still others with crimes against chastity. In the institutions for the insane, if we take them as a whole in the country, but little is known concerning the relationship between nationality of a given type and psychosis of a given type.

Nativity Ratios.

General notions exist on the matter; a few scattered data have been collected; but no systematic analysis has been undertaken. It is hoped and believed that the superintendents and boards of trustees of the several state institutions will grasp the importance of the problem in its relation to state costs for the socially inadequate, as one major feature; but above that its relation to the conservation and improvement of the American stock is the most vital aspect.

The investigation has barely begun, and but few of the returns have as yet come in. Thus from eighty-one institutions, scattered over the country at random (but not selected), six for the feeble-minded, seven for the insane, one for epileptic, thirty-five for the criminalistic, five for the blind, six for the deaf, nine for the dependent, ten for the tuberculous, and two for the lepers, 17,199 inmates were reported. The following table gives a short summary of the findings of these 81 returns.

These preliminary returns are fragmentary, but they are unselected, and therefore possibly indicate "which way the wind is blowing." They tend to show that our recent immigration is not so valuable racially nor so stable socially, as the older immigrant stock, measured in percentages of

	Total Pop. U. S. 1910*	In 81 State Insts. Jan. 1, 1921	Ratio Inst. Quotas to Inst. Findings
1. Native, both parents native...	64.47%	58.05%	100 : 90.04
2. Native, one parent native born, one parent foreign born.....	6.60%	7.67%	100 : 116.21
3. Native, both parents foreign born.....	14.23%	19.44%	100 : 136.61
Total native born (1, 2 and 3)...	85.30	85.16	100 : 99.83
4. Foreign born.....	14.70%	14.84%	100 : 95.00
Total foreign stock (2, 3 and 4) ..	35.53	41.95	100 : 118.69

* Figures in reference to nativity of parents not yet (July 1) available for the 1920 census.

persons who do not become socially valuable but who fall into the custodial care of the state for social handicap or misbehavior. This is indeed a vital matter. Definite statistics in this field are important in working out a permanent and effective immigration policy. In doing this latter there is no reason why the American people cannot devise a plan whereby future immigrants shall on the average be endowed with hereditary qualities better than the average American stock, rather than, as during the past few years, not equal to the natural endowment of our earlier immigrants.

NINTH ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING OF
THE EUGENICS RESEARCH ASSOCIATION.

June 24, 1921.

In Treasurer's Statement No. 11, dated June 23, 1921, the Treasurer reported a balance on hand of \$235.34. The auditor, Dr. Howard J. Banker, reported the Treasurer's accounts correct as shown by the books and bank account.

The Executive Committee, acting in the capacity of nominating committee, submitted the following ticket, which was duly elected: President, 1921-1922, Lewellys F. Barker; Secretary-Treasurer until 1922, Harry H. Laughlin; members of the Executive Committee until 1924, Irving Fisher, A. J. Rosanoff, Frederick L. Hoffman.

The following amendments to the constitution and by-laws as printed in the annual program were duly ratified by the unanimous vote of the association:

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: Change the word "six" to "nine" in the last section of the Constitution, so that said section shall read:

"The officers shall consist of a president and a secretary-treasurer, who with nine other members elected by the association shall form an executive committee."

Also change the word "two" in section 3 of the By-Laws to "three," so that this section shall read:

"Also president shall hold office for one year, the secretary-treasurer for three years, and the members of the executive committee for three years. The latter shall fall into three classes of three persons each, elected annually."

"MEMBERSHIP: Membership in the Eugenics Research Association shall be of four classes: first, active; second, associate; third, supporting, and fourth, patron. The annual dues of each of these several classes shall be determined from time to time by the Executive Committee."

The membership invitations sent out by the authority of the Executive Committee were confirmed by the formal vote of the association.

The committee on management of the EUGENICAL NEWS reported the paper in prosperous condition, and recommended that as soon as the resources of the Association justify it, occasional numbers of the EUGENICAL NEWS be printed in issues of 50 to 100 pages with covers, which would enable the publication to include longer original contributions to eugenical research. It was agreed that such an enlarged issue might at first appear quarterly, perhaps, in place of the regular January, April, July and October issues, and that later possibly every other issue could be of the more extensive magazine type, and that finally the issue for each month could be thus converted. It was thought that the title "EUGENICAL NEWS," having been well established and well received, should be retained for the name of the larger journal, and that the news items concerning the personnel of the professional eugenical workers be retained and developed as a permanent feature.

EUGENICAL NEWS

VOL. VI.

SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER, 1921 NOS. 9 and 10

HEREDITY OF AUGUST STRINDBERG

August Strindberg was born in Stockholm, Jan. 22, 1849, of a serving girl who had been seduced in her future father-in-law's household. The boy had little love of study, decided to become an actor and later a playwright and novelist. At 22 he had received recognition from the king. He did newspaper work, served as amanuensis in the Royal Library and wrote numerous books, largely of an autobiographical nature. He married first a woman who got a divorce from her first husband on his account, and was fourteen years later divorced from Strindberg. He now combined authorship, painting and chemical experimentation. He married twice again, but was each time soon divorced. His plays became a popular rage, and he poured out poetry, novels and historical and philosophical works. He died in 1912.

Strindberg was strikingly schizophrenic; i.e., out of contact with his social environment. This shows itself in many details. First, he was exceedingly shy and sensitive as a child and his environment was a source of pain to him. His playfellows caricatured his sensitiveness and tears; school for him consisted of scolding, hair pulling, beatings. In the streets he would, as a boy, step out of the way of people. Strong precocious erotic impulses, which he feared, led him to fight them with the emotion of religion. Afraid of the world, he found refuge in his mother's lap until she died when he was 13. When his father in a short time married again he was at outs with his stepmother and hated his father and

indeed all men. There was a psychosexual fixation on his mother. His first marriage seemed partly dictated by jealousy of the first husband and a desire to cause him pain. It was as a recluse that he poured forth the revelations of his introspections. Isolated, subjective, anti-social, his diatribes on society awakened admiration in some people because of their very extreme, pathological nature. His psychosis naturally took the paranoiacal trend. He was not understood, he doubted if his wife's child was his own, considered himself the object of persecution by his friends, feared assassination at the hand of one of them, took up new quarters to avoid poisonous gases and electric currents that were being prepared to kill him. His mother was given to moods, suffered an attack of hysteria and grew more nervous toward the end of her life, which came at 39 years, from tuberculosis. His eldest brother suffered from hysteria.

Strindberg had the gift of expression in words; its exercise brought passionate pleasure and this determined his main vocation. His father's father had a similar gift and wrote three plays. He had a prevailing melancholy and this he probably got from both sides of the house; from his neuropathic mother and from his father who became an "uncommunicative, melancholy solitaire."

The Oedipus complex in Strindberg's life is clear; but that is only part of the story and not the whole cause of his psychosis. With his unsocial nature, probably combined with abnormal gonadal secretions, his life is linked with his mother. No woman can displace her to him, just because

of the insufficient masculineness of his sex instincts. Strindberg's deficiency in the social instincts with his abnormal sex reactions are the cause rather than the result of his controlling passion, that of unbridled love of his mother. At any rate, Strindberg's voluminous self confessions make his life of intense interest to the student of abnormal personality.

A. J. Uppvall, 1920. August Strindberg: A psychoanalytic study with special reference to the Oedipus complex: Boston: Badger. 95 pp.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES BY SEX.

The United States Bureau of the Census recently issued the following statement:

SEX DISTRIBUTION: 1820-1920.

The total population of the United States, 105,710,620, comprised 53,900,376 males and 51,810,244 females. The following statement gives the number of males to 100 females for each census year from 1820 to 1920:

1920..104.0	1880..103.6	1840..103.7
1910..106.0	1870..102.0	1830..103.1
1900..104.4	1860..104.7	1820..103.3
1890..105.0	1850..104.3	

At censuses prior to 1820 the enumerators' returns showed the sex distribution of the white population only, for which the ratio of males to females was 104 to 100 in 1810 and 1800 and 103.8 to 100 in 1790.

Thus it will be seen that in the United States there has been a preponderance of males at every census from the earliest to the latest. This condition is due in large measures to the fact that the total population includes a considerable proportion of foreign-born persons—about 13 per cent. in 1920—among whom the males greatly outnumber the females. The excess of males is not, however, due wholly to immigration, the native

population having comprised a greater number of males than females at every census for which separate returns for natives have been made.

SEX DISTRIBUTION: 1920.

The preponderance of males over females in 1920 appears for every state in the Union except Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama, in which states the number of males to 100 females ranges from 96.3 for Massachusetts to 99.9 for North Carolina. The District of Columbia shows a far greater excess of females than appears for any state, its ratio being only 87 to 100.

The sex ratios are lowest, as a rule, in the eastern and southeastern states and are highest in the western states. Among the states east of the Mississippi River, Michigan, with 110.8 males to 100 females, is the only state in which the ratio is in excess of 110 to 100; but of the 22 states west of the Mississippi, 12—North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, Washington, Oregon, and California—show higher ratios than this, the highest of all being that for Nevada—148.4 to 100.

AMERICAN IMMIGRATION.

In relation to immigration, Professor Commons is a restrictionist. He is such, not because he would boost the wages of laborers already in the United States, but because immigration does not add to the population of America—it only displaces the increase by births from the old stock by the increase through immigration. For every immigrant from the "convict" towns of Italy admitted, one child of the Lowell, Adams, Walcott families, for prudential reasons, is not born. The non-selective immigration of

recent decades has swollen the cities, has diminished the proportion of farm hands, and has increased the cost of living. America is exporting manufactured goods, rather than food, and thus is being brought into conflict with European interests.

To the student of migrations, this work will be found of great interest. The eugenicist will find its discussion of races and their differences highly illuminating.

John R. Commons, 1920. *Races and Immigrants in America* (New Edition). New York: The Macmillan Co. 242 pp. \$2.50.

LEARNING FROM THE IDIOT.

The normal is best understood by studying the abnormal, just as an artist's caricature throws new light on a personality. Goddard's "Psychology" is the more illuminating for the normal conditions because he is so well acquainted with the feeble-minded.

The book is in two parts. First, the nervous system and the mental processes and, second, applied psychology. The description of the nervous mechanism properly is based on the neuron and the whole work revolves on the neuron, or perhaps one should say on the neuraxis. We are "slaves to our neuron pattern." This pattern determines our mental life. The author has little to say about endocrine glands, though he touches on them in a brief chapter on Temperament. He voices again a conviction, that some may regard as overemphasized, that intelligence controls the emotions and in proportion to its degree. This book, like all of Goddard's, will be read by all who are working with the feeble-minded, and should be read by those who have occasion to try to understand the normal minded.

H. H. Goddard, M.A. *Psychology of the Normal and Subnormal*: New York: Dodd Mead and Co., 349 pp.

ANALYSIS OF PERSONALITY.

The matter of analysis of the personality is being developed by psychologists. Since it is one of the most complicated of phenomena progress is slow. Any suggestions are of interest to all. The following "Pupil Progress Record" is in use in the Park School of Baltimore.

I. Intelligence (in terms of Binet Intelligence quotient).

II. Social Relationships; *a*, coöperation; *b*, participation; *c*, initiative; *d*, control.

III. Characteristic Qualities: *a*, habits (physical, hygienic, order, response); *b*, work habits (care, neatness, consideration, attention, self dependence); *c*, moral habits (honesty, truthfulness, thoughtfulness); *d*, use of free time (negative, economy, choice, accomplishment).

IV. Interest and effort: *a*, interest; *b*, type; *c*, duration (persistent, rhythmic, erratic); *d*, problems (success, perseverance); *e*, working interest (individual, group).

V. Health and reactions to physical stimuli: *a*, health; *b*, playground spirit and skill (apparatus, games, project plays).

VI. Interest in and power to use subject matters: *a*, language (oral, written, spelling, vocabulary, originality); *b*, literature (appreciation, reproduction, creativity); *c*, nature (response, observation, special interest); *d*, human activities (information, participation, initiative); *e*, reading (mechanics, content, expression); *f*, number (mechanics, speed, use).

VII. Interest in and response to the arts: *a*, music (rhythm, voice, appreciation); *b*, dramatic plays (interest, performance, creativity); *c*, fine arts (color, form execution); *d*, manual arts (interest, execution, creativity, writing).

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SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER, 1921.

EUGENICS RESEARCH ASSO-
CIATION, 1922.

The calendar year is also the fiscal year of the Eugenics Research Association. During the first half of the year 1921, the EUGENICAL NEWS appeared monthly. During the second half of the year it has and will appear bi-monthly. Issues will bear the dates of July-August, September-October, and November-December. This curtailment is due to the high cost of printing, and an impending change in editorial policy.

It is planned by the Association to attempt the development of the EUGENICAL NEWS into a periodical of magazine proportions which, in addition to its present usual features, will contain extended accounts of original researches in eugenics. In order to enable the Association to accomplish this purpose, the annual dues for the year 1922 will, by formal vote of the organization, be as follows:

Active Members	\$2.00
Associate Members	5.00
Supporting Members	10.00
Life Patrons	100.00

Associate members under the former scheme are eligible, under the new plan, to active membership. The contemplated Journal of Eugenics will probably appear first in January, 1922, and thereafter either quarterly, bi-

monthly or monthly, depending principally upon funds of the Association.

ACCESSIONS TO ARCHIVES OF
EUGENICS RECORD OFFICE.

- BIOGRAPHIES, 1.
RECORD OF FAMILY TRAITS, 23.
INDIVIDUAL ANALYSIS CARDS, 20.
FAMILY-TREE FOLDERS, 23.
FIELD REPORTS :
Miss Lantz: Description, 29; charts 2; individuals, 56.
Miss Andrus: Description, 21; charts, 2; individuals, 108.
Miss Earle: Description, 60; charts, 7.
Miss Covert: Description, 94; charts, 4; individuals, 262.

ASSOCIATION MEMBERS.

Dr. Mary M. Sturges, '11, of 2675 Morris Avenue, New York City, is now on the Cancer Research Staff of the Montefiore Hospital, and is also doing clinical work at the Neurological Institute, 149 East 67th Street, New York. For the next few weeks, however, she will be engaged in preparing for publication a preliminary account of a general eugenical survey which she made of certain islands off the Maine coast from 1911 to 1914.

Estella M. Hughes, '17, has accepted an offer from Dr. Herman Ostrander, Superintendent of the State Hospital, Kalamazoo, Michigan, to organize and direct a new department of social work. Mrs. Hughes plans to include within the scope of her researches, family history studies which professional field workers in eugenics are accustomed to make.

Sarah L. Funnell, '15, who, since 1919, has been Corresponding Secretary at the Eugenics Record Office, has resigned her position and was married on September third to Dr. Warren P. Kortwright.

Dr. Frederick L. Reichert, '16, this year again assisted in the Training Course for Field Workers. Previously Dr. Reichert had assisted at two other courses, those for 1917 and 1918.

Bertha Pfister, '17, has resigned her position as Field Worker at Pennhurst, Pa., and has announced her engagement to Mr. Benjamin M. Wailes of Amherst, Virginia.

Sadee Devitt, '10, and Estella M. Hughes, '17, are attending the Smith College Course for Social Workers.

1921 TRAINING CLASS FOR FIELD WORKERS.

The 1921 Training Class for Field Workers in Eugenics began work at the Eugenics Record Office on July 6 and ended its studies on August 16. The members of this group were: Margaret R. Babcock, Watertown, N. Y.; Jessie A. Blauvelt, Thiells, N. Y.; Corinne S. Eddy, Indianapolis, Indiana; Grace M. Joy, Newmarket, N. H.; Bess L. Lloyd, Sycamore, Ill.; Mildred H. Lockwood, Madrid, N. Y.; Pauline A. Mead, West Acton, Mass.; Phyllis F. Pointon, Rouse's Point, N. Y.; Laura C. Russell, Massena, N. Y.; Isabelle M. Whitefield, Canton, N. Y.

Including the 1921 Training Class, two hundred and fifteen persons have received this special training for practical eugenical field investigation.

CLINICAL AND FIELD STUDIES OF THE 1921 TRAINING CLASS.

The clinical instruction and actual field experience received by this year's Training Class were especially valuable:

1. On July 8, Dr. Aaron J. Rosanoff, of the Kings Park State Hospital, in accordance with his annual custom, gave the class a lecture on the principal clinical types of insanity, and, with appropriately selected cases, demonstrated each particular type.

2. On July 15, the group visited the Brunswick Home for the Feeble-minded, at Amityville, N. Y. They took with them apparatus used for making mental tests. The day was spent in making applications of the standard tests, and in trying out several of the newer schemes for mental measurement.

3. On July 21 the Ellis Island Immigrant Station was visited. Dr. B. Onuf, of the Medical Service, conducted the class through the Detention Hospital, and explained the clinical symptoms and conditions present in certain types of would-be immigrants, which caused such persons to be detained pending deportation. On the evening of the same day, the class visited the side shows of Coney Island and held impromptu clinics at the stalls of various human "freaks," particularly the dwarfs, giants and microcephalic idiots.

4. On July 28, Dr. Henry L. Taylor, of the New York Hospital for the Relief of Ruptured and Crippled, gave a clinic in which he emphasized the hereditary aspect of certain types of human handicap which came for treatment to this hospital. He discussed especially the cases of *radio-ulnar synostosis* which he has been studying from the hereditary point of view in collaboration with the Eugenics Record Office.

On the afternoon of the same day, Dr. Walter B. Weidler, of the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, gave a special lecture on hereditary eye defect, and then gave a clinical demonstration in which he illustrated each of the particular types of hereditary blindness and defective vision. For this purpose he had assembled a group of specially selected patients.

5. August 2 the class visited Letchworth Village, at Thiells, N. Y., a modern state institution for the feeble-

minded. The history and methods of the village were explained by Superintendent Dr. Charles S. Little, after which Dr. H. W. Potter presented cases of feeble-mindedness in which malfunction of the endocrine glands seemed to play important parts. He demonstrated also a special chart which he had prepared for the occasion which showed the upset of structure and function which accompanies malfunction of the several endocrine organs.

In the afternoon of the same day, the group visited the State Hospital for Crippled Children, at West Haverstraw, N. Y. Thanks to the kindness of Dr. J. J. Nutt, Superintendent, the students were shown the principal types of congenital and hereditary defect which caused children to be sent to this hospital for treatment.

6. On August 5, through the courtesy of Dr. George H. Kirby, Director of the Psychiatric Clinic at Ward's Island, N. Y., Dr. Clarence O. Cheney gave a lecture and clinic, in the first part of which he demonstrated several cases of the so-called "war psychoses." In the second part he showed the relation between the endocrine secretions and certain types of mental disorders.

In the afternoon of the same day, the class continued to Randall's Island, where it first visited the New York City Children's Hospital. Dr. John S. Richards, Medical Superintendent, had kindly prepared a reception which enabled the students to examine at first-hand large numbers and a great variety of mentally and physically defective children. They visited also the island's Psychological Laboratory which was recently established.

Still later in the afternoon, the House of Refuge on the same Island was visited. Here, under the direction of Superintendent E. C. Barber,

opportunity was given to inspect the work of the boys, and to listen to a lecture by the assistant superintendent on the nature of the particular problems involved in handling delinquent boys.

7. On August 8, due to the courtesy of Dr. George A. Smith, Superintendent of the Central Islip Hospital, Dr. George W. Mills, the director of clinical psychiatry, lectured on the subject of "Mental Mechanisms," and followed the lecture with a clinical demonstration of the principal pathological mental activities which he had stressed in his lecture.

8. On August 9, the class proceeded to Commack, Long Island, where they hurriedly mapped the village and divided it into ten sections. Each student then proceeded to make a census and an eugenical and historical survey of the territory in his particular district. This study resulted in securing a genealogical and trait record of practically all of the present inhabitants of this village. The next few days were spent in preparing the pedigree charts and analyzing the records secured in the field.

9. On August 11, the class again repaired to Kings Park, where the clinical director had selected a number of cases of patients who came from homes on Long Island. The students examined these patients and studied their hospital records.

10. On August 12, in the manner of field workers, the class proceeded to the home territories of the particular patients examined the day before at the State Hospital, and in the field secured first-hand historical, personal, and pedigree data concerning these patients. August 13, 15 and 16 were spent in writing up and analyzing these field notes and preparing pedigree charts.

REGISTERING SOCIAL WORKERS.

A bill has been introduced into the Senate of the California legislature by Senator Gates, and referred to Committee on Public Charities and Corrections, which is entitled, "*An act to provide for the examination and registration of social workers, creating an examining body therefor, and providing for an association of registered social workers.*"

Section one reads as follows: "The term 'social work' as herein used is declared to mean (a) all protective and preventive work, such as applies to traveler's aid, dance hall supervision, social hygiene, and other protective and preventive work; (b) all relief work, such as applies to relief organizations or to medical social service; (c) all child-caring work, including character building work in children's institutions; (d) all correctional work, including that generally performed by probation officers, parole officers, prison workers, workers in correctional schools and detention homes, and workers with the subnormal or mentally handicapped; (e) all welfare workers, including that generally performed by noncommercial employment agents, personnel managers and welfare workers; (f) all settlement work, including that pertaining to community organization, settlement club work, physical training in settlement work, playground work and the like; (g) field investigation, in its bearing upon housing and immigration, or upon supervisorial agencies for welfare work, or upon endorsement agencies, or in scientific research work; (h) the work of social service executives; (i) all welfare work in educational institutions; (j) all forms of social welfare work. The term 'social worker' as herein used is declared to mean a person engaged in social work, as that term is herein defined. The term

'registered social worker' as herein used is declared to mean a social worker who has had issued to him, and who holds, an unexpired and uncanceled certificate of the bureau of examination and registration of social workers certifying to the fact that the holder is a registered social worker."

Other sections provide for the appointment of a board of examiners to serve without compensation, and who shall have charge of the examination and registration of social workers. Applicants for registration are required to deposit a fee of five dollars, and those who pass the test successfully are to be given a *Certificate of Registration* which is to be valid for one year and is renewable annually upon the payment of a fee of one dollar. Certificates may be cancelled and declared void at the discretion of the board of examiners. Both men and women, twenty-one years of age, who have had at least one year's work on full time, or two consecutive years on half time, in an agency whose standard of work is satisfactory to the bureau of examination, are eligible to examination for registration. Examination shall be both oral and written.

By this bill it will be illegal for anyone not registered after examination as above described to call himself or herself a "registered social worker." For persons who do so, the law provides punishment by fine upon conviction.

The legal registration of nurses has proven to be of considerable use both to the nurses themselves, to the medical profession, and to the community at large. A similar benefit would be expected from the registration of social workers, and perhaps a little later some legal provisions for the registration and certification of eugenical field workers will become desir-

able. Certainly the latter class of workers constitute a specially trained group of persons who, in order to do their work, must enjoy certain privileges in the homes of families which have one or more members in custodial institutions of one type or another.

At present this contact is engineered entirely by diplomatic skill on the part of the worker. Registration would make simpler the relation between field investigators and the families to be studied, and would also insure the public against abuse of any confidence which might be given to a field investigator. Also registration would probably enable the person registered to testify in court as an expert in matters involving the analysis of human pedigrees.

HEREDITY IN INSANITY.

In the Tenth Biennial Report of the California Commission in Lunacy Dr. F. W. Hatch, General Superintendent, says "Heredity, wherein the weaknesses, the disturbances of the mental and nervous systems are transmitted by parents to descendants in more or less modified form, is recognized as the most prominent cause of insanity. Descendants do not universally inherit the active troubles of their ancestors, but in many of them there is an inheritance of a weakness favorable to the development of mental or nervous trouble that does not exist in the man free from inherited traits. Because of their inherent weakness, trouble, grief, stress, strain, alcohol and drugs are not well-borne. The result of bad inheritance may not be insanity but in its stead there may be nervous disease, epilepsy, feeble-mindedness, or a condition known as the neuropathic, 'wherein the equilibrium of the mental functions is very delicately established and under the influence of slight causes is lost; and further,

in the fact that reaction of any kind is extremely intense and extensive.' While the neuropath may never become insane he has within him the potentiality of bringing into the world those with a neuropathic taint who are badly fitted to withstand the trials and troubles of life.

"The tables of the California hospitals will show that not more than 20 per cent. of cases due to heredity were admitted to the hospitals, but this figure is undoubtedly below the real situation. It is exceedingly difficult to obtain knowledge of the hereditary tendencies in patients by reason of the fact that many of our patients are foreigners, single men with no family connections here and family histories are impossible to get. In similar institutions in the East, heredity is given as a cause in from 30 to 35 per cent."

MONGOLIAN IDIOCY AND HYPOPITUITARISM.

Dr. Walter Timme has found an abnormality in form of the sella turcica in twenty-three out of twenty-four cases of Mongolian idiocy. There is much in the habitus of these defects that suggests dispituitarism—stunted growth and imperfect development of the genitalia. By injecting anterior lobe extract, some improvement has followed. (Arch. Neurol. and Psychiatry, May, 1921.)

SUICIDE AND HOMICIDE BY RACE.

A statistical bulletin from the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company (February, 1921), remarks on the extraordinarily high suicide and homicide rate over the country during January. Suicide is a very minor cause of death, in America, among colored persons; but the homicide rate of colored persons is many times greater than for whites.

EUGENICAL NEWS

VOL. VI. NOVEMBER--DECEMBER, 1921 NOS. 11 and 12

INTERNATIONAL EUGENICS CONGRESS NUMBER

SECOND EUGENICS CONGRESS.

The Second International Congress of Eugenics was held in the American Museum of Natural History, September 22-28, 1921. The Congress opened with an informal assembly in the Hall of the Age of Man at 3 P.M., Thursday, September 22d. The formal opening occurred at 8 P.M. the same day in the Auditorium of the American Museum. The principal features on this occasion were a formal address of welcome by Henry Fairfield Osborn, President of the Congress, a response by Major Leonard Darwin, President of the Eugenics Education Society of Great Britain, and an address by Dr. Charles B. Davenport, Director of the Department of Genetics, Carnegie Institution of Washington, on "Research in Eugenics." Following the formal addresses was the general reception in the Hall of the Age of Man.

The Congress met in four sections. Section I treated the subject of "Human and Comparative Heredity," under the secretaryship of Dr. Helen Dean King. The opening address, entitled "Adaptation and Modern Genetic Conceptions," was delivered by Dr. Lucien Cuénot of Nancy, France, at 10 A.M., Friday, September 23d. Section II, on "Eugenics and the Human Family," was held under the secretaryship of Dr. Howard J. Banker. The principal address in this section was delivered by Dr. Lucien March of Paris, France, on "The Consequences of War and the Birth Rate in France." Section III, "Human Racial Differences," Dr. Clark Wissler, Secretary. The principal address was

delivered by Dr. V. V. De Lapouge of Poitiers, France, entitled "Race Among Mixed Populations." Section IV. "Eugenics and the State," Dr. Louis I. Dublin, Secretary. The principal address was delivered by Major Leonard Darwin of London, England, entitled "The Field for Eugenic Reform." In all, 108 addresses and papers were delivered.

The Executive Committee of this Congress has provided for a Publication Committee under the chairmanship of Dr. Charles B. Davenport. This committee will direct the publication of the proceedings and papers of the Congress. Due announcement will be made in later issues of the *Eugenical News* concerning the progress of these publications and the availability of the printed volumes.

INTERIM COMMITTEE OF INTERNATIONAL EUGENICS CONGRESS.

Pending the first meeting of the International Eugenics Commission, which will probably take place in the early fall of 1922, the international eugenical business pertaining to the commission will be transacted by an Interim Committee appointed for this purpose by the President of the Second International Congress. The Committee consists of Irving Fisher, Chairman, Charles B. Davenport, Vice Chairman, Judge Harry Olson and Madison Grant, members at large, and C. C. Little, Secretary. By invitation Dr. A. Govaerts, Secretary of the Permanent Commission, will meet with this Committee.

THE EXHIBIT OF THE SECOND INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF EUGENICS.

An exhibit of researches into, and the practical application of, eugenics and allied sciences was held in connection with the Second International Congress of Eugenics in the American Museum of Natural History, New York City. The exhibits were shown in two sections: first, relating to Human Evolution, in the Hall of the Age of Man, fourth floor; second, Special Eugenics Exhibits, which occupied the entire sixteen booths of the Forestry Hall and the adjoining two booths of Darwin Hall.

The exposition opened on September 22d and continued until October 22d. Eight hundred and twenty persons registered at the exhibit as being especially interested in some particular phase of eugenical research, but during the month many thousand visitors examined the displays. There were in all 131 exhibitors. The exhibits consisted principally of racial casts and models, photographs, pedigree tables and family history studies, graphical and statistical charts on analysis and movements of population; material showing the principles of heredity in plants, animals and man; motion pictures, maps and analytical tables demonstrating racial vicissitudes, anthropometric instruments, apparatus for mental measurements, books and scientific reprints upon eugenical and genetical factors.

The particular subjects of the exhibits of the eighteen booths were as follows:

Booth 1—Office of the Exhibit, Information, Registration, Guides, Eugenical Organization, Societies, Associations, Eugenics Record Office, Eugenics Research Association.

Booth 2—Genetics, Principles of Heredity in Animals and Plants.

Booth 3—Breeding of Domestic Animals, Systems of Breeding, Systems of Recording.

Booth 4—Human Heredity, Pedigrees Showing the Method of Inheritance of Specific Traits, Embryology.

Booth 5—The Family, Genealogy, Family Records, Mate Selection, Differential Fecundity.

Booth 6—Aristogenic Families, Pedigrees Showing the Inheritance of Specific Talents.

Booth 7—Cacogenic Families, Pedigrees Showing the Inheritance of Specific Degenerate Qualities.

Booth 8—Variation under Artificial Selection, Secondary Sexual Traits.

Booth 9—Variation under Natural Selection. Also the exhibit of the Smithsonian Institution showing Variation in American Families.

Booth 10—State Administration and Institutional Management of the Socially Inadequate, Eugenical Education and Research, Books and Papers on Eugenics.

Booth 11—Races of Man.

Booth 12—Races of Man.

Booth 13—Human Migrations, Immigration.

Booth 14—Anthropometry.

Booth 15—Mental Testing. Psychiatry.

Booth 16—Population, Vital Statistics.

Booth 17—Eugenics and Euthenics, Hygiene.

Booth 18—Geographic Environment, Human Evolution.

In response to the numerous requests from visitors, the Exhibits Committee, on dismantling the exhibit, photographed the individual charts, diagrams and other displays, in order that permanent records might be preserved.

The committee in charge of the exhibit were H. H. Laughlin, chairman, Clark Wissler, and L. V. Coleman.

THE INTERNATIONAL EUGENICS COMMISSION.

On September 27, 1921, at the business meetings of the Second International Congress of Eugenics, at the American Museum of Natural History, New York City, the officers of the International Eugenics Commission, to hold office until their successors shall be installed by the Third International Eugenics Congress, were duly nominated and elected as follows:

Chairman—Major Leonard Darwin, London, England.

Vice Chairman—Henry Fairfield Osborn, New York.

Secretary—Dr. Albert Govaerts, Brussels, Belgium.

These officers were instructed to invite to the membership of the Committee, of which they constitute the nucleus, one member duly nominated by the leading national eugenical society and one by the leading national eugenics institution in each of the several countries, provided that there shall be not more than three members from each of the "coöperating countries." The nations at present recognized as "coöperating countries" are: Belgium, Czecho-Slovakia, Denmark, France, Great Britain, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Columbia, Cuba, Mexico, Venezuela, United States of America, Australia and New Zealand. The Commission may add to this list on request of three members of the Commission by three-fifths vote of the Commission, or drop from the list by a four-fifths vote, in either case of the total votes cast.

The business of the International Commission shall be to determine the place and time of the next ensuing Congress. It shall also function as an Interim Committee, and is authorized to act on other international eugenical

matters which may require action in the interval between congresses.

THE EUGENICS REVIEW (BRITISH).

The Eugenics Research Association learns that the demand for copies of the earlier volumes of the Eugenics Review has so depleted the supply that libraries which desire to possess complete sets of this publication for binding should order the earlier issues while the supply is still available. This journal has been issued quarterly—the four numbers constituting a volume. Vol. I, No. 1 is dated April, 1909; Vol. XIII, No. 3, October, 1921. Numbers will be sent postpaid for fifty cents each.

There are also available a few copies of "Problems in Eugenics" which is the official publication containing the papers communicated to the First International Congress of Eugenics, which was held at the University of London, July 24-30, 1912. Volume I, cloth, \$2.25 postpaid. Volume II, cloth, \$.80 postpaid.

Catalog of the exhibition of the First International Congress of Eugenics, 1912, \$.35.

Orders may be placed directly with the Secretary-Treasurer of the Eugenics Research Association, Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island, N. Y.

AUSTRALIAN IMMIGRATION.

Bulletin No. 84, the Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics for June, 1921, under the authorship of G. H. Knibbs, reports that during the first quarter of 1921, 23,309 persons of white races arrived in the commonwealth, while only 1,141 of colored race or nationality were permitted to enter during the same period. Of the white nationalities, the British furnished 121,832 immigrants; the United States

435. The next highest nation was Italy with 186, then the French with 162, and the Dutch with 103. No other white nationality furnished as many as 100 immigrants during the particular quarter.

THE BALANCE OF THE SEXES.

From Current History for November, 1921, we learn that the British census recently gathered data on the balance of sexes among the white races of Europe. Ten years ago seventeen countries showed an excess of females as follows:

Russia (estimated).....	2,500,000
Great Britain.....	1,323,000
Germany	841,000
France	683,000
Italy	628,000
Spain	550,000
Austria	506,000
Portugal	303,000
Hungary	196,000
Sweden	125,000
Norway	111,000
Denmark	84,000
Switzerland	62,000
Belgium	60,000
Netherlands	60,000
Finland	22,000
Ireland	6,000

Total female excess... 8,060,000

Only five countries showed an excess of males:

Bosnia and Herzegovina..	91,000
Bulgaria	79,000
Serbia	70,000

Greece	18,000
Luxemburg	8,000
Total male excess.....	266,000

Taking Europe as a whole and excluding Turkey, there were thus, in round numbers, about 7,750,000 more females than males in Europe. Owing to the ravages of the war, this disparity, which shows itself in an excess of females over males, is doubtless greatly increased, notably in those countries which suffered heavily during the war.

The review in question quotes a correspondent of the Medical Record, who notes that since 1915 there has been a preponderance of male births in Great Britain. Specifically we learn that for the three months ending September 1, 1921, the sex ratio in births was 1057 boy babies to 1000 girl babies.

UNITED STATES SEX RATIO BY RACE.

The analysis of the census returns for 1920, according to an announcement made by the Bureau of the Census November 7, shows the following sex ratios for 1920, and compares them with the findings for 1910:

This decline in the relative number of males among the white population is attributed to the shutting off of immigrants during the war, among whom there was a great excess of males. The second, but much less important factor, is the losses in the male population due to the war.

	1910		1920	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Total United States.....	100	106	100	104
White Population.....	100	106.6	100	104.4
Negro Population.....	100	98.9	100	99.2
others.....				
Indian, Chinese, Japanese and all	100	185.7	100	156.6

ALCOHOL AND THE SEX-RATIO.

Dr. Agnes Bluhm (Berlin-Dahlem) has recently shown that alcoholized male white rats produce a great excess of males (as compared with their non-alcoholized sibs). This she attributes to a selective annihilation of the female-producing sperm. (Sb. Preus. Akad. Wiss., 1921.)

SEX FACTOR IN DISEASE.

In a paper on the "Susceptibility of the Sexes to Disease," published in the *Finska Läkaresällskapets Handlingar*, Helsingfors, for January-February, 1921, R. Ehrström "has compiled statistics which show the preponderance of certain diseases in one or the other sex, and discusses the causes for the lesser resistance in one sex. Gout heads the list with 40 men to 1 woman affected; color blindness, 10 to 1; Thomsen's and Leber's diseases, 10 and 8 to 1; chloroma, 3 to 1; diabetes, bronchial asthma, paralysis agitans, and hereditary nystagmus, each 2 to 1. In contrast to this, vasomotor neuroses are found in 20 women to 1 man; exophthalmic goiter 15 to 1; osteomalacia, 10 to 1; arthritis deformans, 6 to 1; myxedema, 5 to 1; gallstones and scleroderma, 3 to 1; endemic goiter and chorea, each 2 to 1. These are pathologic conditions in which endogenous factors participate, and the predilection for a certain sex suggests that the sexual organs and sexual characters are involved in their mechanism. It demonstrates further, he adds, that the influence of the secondary sex characters is more profound and far-reaching than has been realized hitherto." It must be remembered, however, that in at least some of these cases there is involved the principle of sex-linked inheritance, as in color blindness. (*Jour. Am. Med. Asso.*, April 30, 1921.)

WHAT HINDERS THE "BIRTH CONTROL" PROPAGANDA.

The daily press publishes a "story" of correspondence between President Harding and an Italian woman who has 16 living children. In congratulating her the President writes: "My mother bore 8 children and raised 6 of them to maturity. One afternoon . . . she . . . said . . . that she had been happy to bear 8 children and if she had her life to live over she would have no desire to change it except to bear 8 more." Here we see expression of the maternal instinct which in fully normal women is not less strong than the mating instinct.

CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY.

"Laignel-Lavastine begins his study of this subject by repudiating the term 'criminal responsibility' and using instead 'penal capacity,' analogous to the expressions earning capacity and civil capacity. He discusses this from various standpoints, reiterating in conclusion that the medicolegal expert does not have to pass judgment on the penal capacity. All he has to certify to is *l'anormalité, la nocivité, l'impulsivité, l'intimidabilité et la perfectibilité* of the accused. It is for the court to decide from these premises whether the penal capacity is normal, attenuated, or nil." (*J. Am. Med. A.*)

WHITE AND COLORED CHILDREN.

R. W. Schwegler and Edith Winn give in the *Journal of Educational Research* for December, 1920, the results of a comparative study of the intelligence of white and colored children. It is concluded that the general intellectual endowment of the colored children is about eighty-five per cent. that of white children, and that the superiority of the whites shows in the higher mental processes.

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ACCESSIONS TO ARCHIVES OF EUGENICS RECORD OFFICE.

September, 1921.

RECORDS OF FAMILY TRAITS, 5.

FIELD REPORTS:

Miss Bryant: Description, 48; charts, 1; individuals, 53.

Miss Covert: Description, 97; charts, 5; individuals, 123.

Miss Edmundson: Description, 25; charts, 1; individuals, 25.

Miss Lantz: Description, 76; charts, 4; individuals, 139.

Miss Pfister: Description, 138; charts, 18; individuals, 742.

Whittier School: Description, 76; charts, 3, individuals, 76.

October, 1921.

BIOGRAPHIES, 1.

COLLECTIVE GENEALOGIES, 10.

TOWN HISTORIES, 1.

RECORD FAMILY TRAITS, 302.

INDIVIDUAL ANALYSIS CARDS, 254.

FIELD REPORTS:

Miss Lantz: Description, 55; charts, 3; individuals, 134.

Miss Earle: Description, 36; charts, 10.

Whittier School: Description, 237; charts, 9; individuals, 401.

ASSOCIATION MEMBERS.

Mildred Slaughter, '14, is a member of the Army Nurse Corps at Fort William McKinley, Rizal, P. I.

Dorothy Osborn, '16, scientific as-

sistant to the Assistant Director of the Eugenics Record Office, has resigned her position and announced her engagement to be married December 17th to Dr. Halsey J. Bagg, Research Fellow in Biology of the Huntington Fund for Cancer Research. Dr. Bagg is stationed at the Memorial Hospital of the Cornell Medical College, New York City.

1921 TRAINING CLASS OF EUGENICS RECORD OFFICE.

Margaret R. Babcock is making special preparation to become an assistant at the Eugenics Record Office on January 1, 1922.

Jessie A. Blauvelt has returned to her original position as parole officer at Letchworth Village, Thiells, N. Y.

Corinne S. Eddy has been added to the staff of field workers at Letchworth Village, Thiells, N. Y.

Grace M. Joy was married August 18th to Mr. Palmer Place. Their present address is 207 S. Millake Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Bess L. Lloyd has been appointed assistant in the Department of Anatomy of the Washington University, School of Medicine, St. Louis, Mo.

Mildred H. Lockwood, Phyllis F. Pointon and Laura C. Russell have been added to the staff of social workers of the Kings Park State Hospital, Kings Park, L. I.

Pauline A. Mead has succeeded Bertha Pfister, '17, as field worker at the State Institution for the Feeble Minded at Pennhurst, Pa.

Isabelle M. Whitefield is finishing her senior year at St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y.

The supply of field workers at present is not equal to the demand. Had the class of 1921 been twice as

large, it is probable that all of the graduates could have been appointed to satisfactory positions.

HEREDITY IN TUBERCULOSIS.

Drs. Sewall Wright and Paul A. Lewis have analyzed (in *Amer. Naturalist*, Jan.-Feb., 1921) the factors that make for resistance of guinea pigs to tuberculosis. They found one extraordinarily resistant family. Crosses between this family and others were superior in resistance to this family itself, indicating dominance of resistance over susceptibility, and also the possible presence of complementary factors. The factors which determine the resistance of a family to tuberculosis are not closely related to the other elements of vigor, including rate of growth and adult weight, frequency and size of litter, the percentage of young born alive and the percentage of these raised to weaning. Thus genetical studies in mammals are confirming and rendering more precise the view long held by acute medical observers of a tubercular diathesis in man.

FIELD WORKERS IN CALIFORNIA.

Dr. J. Harold Williams, Director of the Bureau of Juvenile Research at Whittier, writes under date of October 14, 1921:

"Some of the new names on our histories are of students who were in training with us during the past summer. Our alumni student body has reached the number of eleven, one a Ph.D., one a candidate for the Ph.D., six more were university graduates, and the rest were advanced students. We have employed six of these students as members of our staff, four of whom are now with us. According to the new legal reorganization in this state, all institution research work is placed under our direction and con-

trol. We have five persons devoting their full time to field work as members of our staff, as follows:

- "1. Mr. W. W. Clark, sociologist, in charge of field work division.
- "2. Miss Mildred S. Covert, instructing field worker at central laboratory.
- "3. Miss Edythe K. Bryant, instructing field worker at central laboratory.
- "4. Miss Elizabeth I. Edmundson, field worker stationed at Preston School of Industry.
- "5. Miss Thelma R. Coffin, field worker stationed at Sonoma State Home.

"Among the other students who have taken our training course are Miss Perry, who is now our clerk; and Miss Hymer, who has charge of the special ungraded room at the laboratory. The other students have returned to their respective universities and colleges.

"Our 'Whittier Social Case History Manual' is now in press. This is descriptive of the work developed here during the past few years, being an attempt to adapt your methods to what we have considered the research needs of this state."

WHITTIER, CALIFORNIA.

Whittier, California, must be looked upon as a center of very earnest eugenical activities. It is the site of the State School, of which Fred C. Nelles is Superintendent, and Karl M. Cowdery, '15, is Assistant Superintendent. It will be remembered that Mr. Cowdery introduced modern eugenical studies into the activities of the Whittier State School six years ago.

Besides this custodial institution, another feature of eugenical activity at Whittier is the Bureau of Juvenile

Research under the Directorship of J. Harold Williams. The third feature of especial interest is the Journal of Delinquency, which is published by the Bureau just named. "This magazine appears monthly, and is devoted to the scientific study of problems related to social conduct." All of these associated activities are housed by and function as a part of the Whittier State School.

FOREIGN NOTES.

PROF. HASKOVEC, Czecho-Slovakia.

A section of eugenics, under the leadership of Professor Ladislav Haskovec, has been organized in the Anthropological Society of Czecho-Slovakia at Prague.

DR. GOVAERTS, Belgium.

Dr. Albert Govaerts, a graduate of the University of Brussels, Belgium, arrived in New York September 12 with eighteen other Belgian students, holders of fellowships awarded by the Commission for Relief in Belgium Educational Foundation of which Herbert Hoover is chairman.

Dr. Govaerts proceeded to Cold Spring Harbor, where the Carnegie Institute provided special facilities for advanced work in the study of eugenics at the Eugenics Record Office. Dr. Govaerts has been commissioned by the Belgian government to make a careful study of the science of eugenics during his year in America with a view to the establishment of an Institute of Eugenics in Belgium.

During the war Dr. Govaerts served in the Belgian medical service with the rank of lieutenant.

The Belgian exchange fellowships are awarded annually and serve as a perpetual memorial to the work of the Commission for Relief in Belgium during the war. There are twenty-four Belgian and a like number of Ameri-

can fellowships. American universities name the candidates for fellowships subject to the approval of the C. R. B. Educational Foundation. The Belgian students are selected in like manner by Belgian universities and approved by the *Fondation Universitaire*, a Belgian organization founded by the *Comité National* which was associated with the C. R. B. in administering war relief activities in Belgium.

PROFESSOR VAVILOV, Russia.

Professor N. I. Vavilov, of the Petrograd Agricultural Institute, has recently made a visit to the scientific establishments of the United States. During his recent visit to the Eugenics Record Office, he left the following memorandum:

"Two years ago in Petrograd and in Moscow was founded the first Russian Eugenics Society.

"The President of the society, Dr. N. K. Koltzov, asked me to get all new literature on Eugenics. As you know, Russia was isolated for four years from all scientific literature. I should like to ask you to help, if it would be possible, Russian biologists to get this literature. It could be sent to address: Prof. N. I. Vavilov, care of W. P. Anderson, 512 Fifth Avenue, New York.

"Notwithstanding all difficulties of life, the real famine and the greatest poverty, Russian scientists try to continue their scientific work. The great problems of evolution and inheritance in man interest them as much as all biologists of the world.

"During the last years, by our well-known best geologist, Prof. A. P. Pavlov, was prepared for publication a new original book on 'Ancient Man,' which is written in French and Russian. During the last two years many data were collected by Drs. N. K. Kolt-

zov and Filipchenko on nature and nurture of Russian men of science.

"Many original works cannot be published. Printeries stop or are used for political purposes. Notwithstanding all obstacles, the scientific life still exists in Russia.

"Many Russian biologists would have liked very much to take part in the International Congress of Eugenics, but could not on account of political situation."

HAWAIIAN CENSUS.

The report of the Bureau of the Census on the population of Hawaii shows that in 1900, to 100 females there were 223.3 males. In 1910 this ratio had dropped to 178.9; in 1920 to 144.3. This preponderance of males is due largely to the influx of Porto Rican, Chinese, and Japanese laborers. Among the native Hawaiians, the sex ratio in 1920 was 102.2 males to 100 females.

The Japanese in 1900 comprised 39.7 per cent. of the whole population; in 1910, 41.5 per cent.; in 1920, 42.7 per cent.; while the pure Hawaiian stock declined 19.3 per cent. in 1900, to 13.6 per cent. in 1910, and 9.3 per cent. in 1920. The Hawaiian hybrids increased from 5.1 per cent. of the total population in 1900 to 6.5 per cent. in 1910, and to 7 per cent. in 1920. At the latter date, Caucasian-Hawaiians comprised 4.3 per cent., and Asiatic-Hawaiians 2.7 per cent. of the total population. Thus it is clear that the native Hawaiian race is being supplanted by Orientals and Caucasians. In 1920 the Caucasians of all types comprised 21.5 per cent. of the total population. This was a decrease over the 22.8 per cent. in 1910, which latter, however, was an increase over the 18.7 per cent. in 1900. Unless Caucasian

immigration is encouraged, present tendencies unchecked will orientalize the whole territory of Hawaii.

THE AMERICAN NEGRO.

The census records for 1920 show that during the decennial period from 1910 to 1920, the American negro increased 6.5 per cent., whereas his increase in the preceding decade from 1900 to 1910 was 11.2 per cent., but the most striking feature of the negro census returns is his redistribution. With the advent of the World War and the shutting off of European immigration, the demand of the North and the West for unskilled labor was supplied largely by the northward and westward inter-state migration of negroes. Thus during the decade just ended, the negroes in the South increased only 1.9 per cent., in the North 43.3 per cent., in the West 55.1 per cent. The total numerical increase in the negro population during the decade was 635,368. Of this increase, 472,564, or nearly three-fourths, took place in the North and West, while only 162,804, or about one-fourth, was reported for the South, despite the fact that about 85 per cent. of the total negro population is still found in the Southern States.

PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS.

Bulletin No. 49 of the Russell Sage Foundation Library, October, 1921, has for its subject a "Bibliography of Psychological Tests in Industry." It lists in all forty-five books and papers on the subject. This is of special interest to eugenicists, because in the standardization of measuring human traits, whether physical traits by the scientific method of anthropometry, or mental traits by modern psychological tests, the eugenicists finds use for each advanced scheme of quanti-

tative measurement of human traits. In the usual pedigree study, the business of the field worker is to trace the family distribution of specific qualities. Standardization in measurement of human traits therefore means great aid in placing the science of human heredity upon the quantitative basis.

HEREDITY OF QUENTIN ROOSEVELT.

Quentin Roosevelt was born in Washington, D. C., November 19, 1897; attended the schools in that city, spent the summer of 1909 in Europe where he was impressed by his first sight of an aeroplane; entered the Groton School and then, in 1915, Harvard College. He attended a Plattsburgh military training camp in 1916 and when war was declared in April, 1917, he, with his three brothers, entered military service and Quentin went to the flying camp at Mineola, Long Island. In July he sailed for France where he was sent to Issoudun to take charge of transportation and, for a while, supplies also. He was put in command of a flying squadron; and made commanding officer of the headquarters detachment of 600 cadets and 39 other first lieutenants. On June 18, 1918, he took his place at the front as a member of a pursuit group. On July 11 he "got a Boche" and on July 14th he was shot in the head in an aerial combat by a German aviator and fell to his death within the enemy's line.

Though not 21 years old Quentin Roosevelt showed marked qualities. Even at 12 years "he had always been interested in mechanics"; and when his "parents once suggested that he and Archie should be given a commercial automobile the latter explained that it would be quite useless . . . as Quentin would spend all the time taking the motor down and putting it to-

gether again." His brother Kermit says this bent for mechanics was not inherited, but his mother's grandfather, Daniel Tyler, was an artillery officer who went to France to secure additional technical training; he was also a railroad man. Quentin also was devoted to reading and had considerable literary ability like his father; this ability showed itself in stories he wrote at 18 years.

One of the most outstanding traits of Quentin's was an interest in people and, like his father, Theodore Roosevelt, a capacity for securing their devoted attachment—"he was one of the most popular officers in the organization." This devotion was partly a recognition of Quentin's fidelity to his trust; he displayed the same ubiquitousness while training his cadets that his father did as police commissioner of New York City. When his detachment needed supplies and they were not available through regular channels he went on night expeditions and "stole" the required materials; he cut red tape as his father did in the Spanish-American war. Finally he showed a capacity for excitement while fighting—which rendered him blind to fear; facing the enemy in superior numbers inside their lines only increased his desire to fight; and he met his death through a bull-dog inability to loose his hold of a stronger antagonist. Versatile, pugnacious, pertinacious, conscientious, impetuous, daring, quick to condemn the wrong and praise the right, in sympathy with his men and insistent on their punctilious behavior, full of humor and fond of entertainments. Quentin Roosevelt showed a combination of hyperkinesis and sense of duty which nearly duplicates his father's.

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